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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

THE NAVAL PERSONNEL MEASURE.

Decided progress has at last been made in the direction of naval personnel relief, for which the service has petitioned Congress these many years. A substantial majority was given in the House this week favorable to legislation looking toward the correction of evils in a promotion system antiquated in method, injurious to the interests of the Government and the Navy in practice, and designed for a period which closed with the introduction of modern naval construction, and the development of modern naval ideas and purposes. There have been occasions in the past two years when some reasonable expectations were entertained that Congress would enact a law having as its object the prevention of stagnation in naval promotion and a radical change in a system now regarded as obsolete and inapplicable to present conditions. But not in the history of the agitation for relief has there been a more favorable outlook than now for the actual fruition of a movement begun with the advent of this administration and forwarded with vigor and unanimity of support during the few weeks Congress has been in session.

The passage of the bill this week in the House by a majority so overwhelming gives good promise of an acceptance of it by the Senate. The bill is not a perfect measure and it is not possible to frame a bill that would meet with the approval of the whole service, but it goes a long way toward removing obstacles in the way of promotion and in affording the desired increase in the strength of the personnel. It has its enemies, but they are few compared to its advocates. There is less opposition to the bill in the Navy than might be expected, considering that it works injury to numbers of officers and the spirit shown by those who have disregarded personal interests and prejudices in the interest of the Navy, as a whole, is worthy of all praise.

Whatever may have been the opposition that threatened the measure two weeks ago, it has apparently disappeared, and there seems no reason to apprehend its appearance before the Senate. The failure of the bill, if it should fail, will not be due to discord, strife and bickering over it in the service. It has been realized that a solid front and the removal of all internal dissension will secure ultimately a relief act and with such favorable conditions prevailing and supported by the prestige given by so large a vote in the House there should be an ex-

cellent chance of the measure becoming a law before this Congress adjourns. There was opposition to the bill in the House, but never serious at any stage. Partisan lines were not developed nor any partisanship displayed in the addresses. The House seemed to accept the bill as a natural outcome of improved conditions in naval advancement and development, and, although it was apparent that some of its features were objectionable to many members, the bill was accepted as on the whole the best that possibly could be framed at present, and the correction of its deficiencies was left to time and future legislation. It is now for the Senate to determine whether personnel relief is to come this session or not. The measure is before the Senate Naval Committee, and if it will take the same interest in the bill that was shown by the House the probabilities seem favorable for the Senate's ratifying the action taken between now and March 4 next.

The advancement of Admirals Sampson and Schley, as proposed and recommended by the President, was considered in executive session of the Senate last Tuesday. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, offered a resolution calling upon the President for his reasons which prompted the promotion of these two officers. A most interesting debate here ensued as to the power of the Senate to call upon the President for such reasons. Throughout the discussion both Admiral Sampson and Admiral Schley were mentioned, but great care was taken by the Senators to make such reference in the most tactful manner. No attempt was made by the friends of Admiral Schley to laud him to the detriment of Admiral Sampson, nor did the partisans of the latter indulge in any extreme eulogy. Both officers were spoken of as brave men and deserving of promotion. The motion of Senator Butler was opposed by the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs and finally the whole matter went over without action owing to the absence of Senator Hale.

Investigation of the needs for converting the present naval station at Havana into a navy yard available for the use of American war vessels is the purpose of the trip of Assistant Secretary Allen, who sailed from Key West last week on the Brooklyn. Mr. Allen was sent to Havana by the President to study the condition of the yard, take an account of its present equipment and estimate what would be required and the cost for establishing a navy yard in case the Government should decide to locate one there. He is also directed to negotiate for the purchase of the large floating steel dock the Spanish government sent there just previous to the war, but which was never used except to take two war vessels

from the water. It is admitted in naval circles that this country will be given the privilege of locating a navy yard at any point in Cuba it may choose, and as Havana is the most available site and the best situated, it will unquestionably be selected eventually.

The testimony in the Carter case has led to the reopening of a preceding suit. The estate of J. M. Brown, who had furnished rock to the Atlantic Contracting Company, sued to recover pay for certain rock which the defendant had refused on the ground that the material was not up to specifications, and had been rejected. The jury found for the defendant. In the Carter court martial, it came out that this rejected rock had been delivered to the Government and used, as shown by the testimony of the witnesses, Gillette and Cooper. Judge Norwood granted a motion for a new trial, saying that the use of the rejected rock ought to have been among the facts submitted to the jury and that it constituted in itself a fraud.

We publish under our Army head the detail for the court before which Brigadier General Charles P. Egan, Commissary General of Subsistence, will be ordered for trial for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." All of the court, with the exception of General Butler, are officers of the Regular Army, though holding commissions in the Volunteer service. Three are officers of the Corps of Engineers. Three and four others, seven in all, are graduates of the Military Academy. One member of the court is an Irishman by birth. The Judge Advocate is also a graduate and is Professor of Law at the Military Academy.

Orders have been issued by the War Department formally dissolving the 4th Army Corps. The 1st Cavalry brigade has also been broken up, the 2d Cavalry goes to Cuba, six troops to Cienfuegos and the others to Matanzas. The 10th Cavalry has been assigned to the Department of the South. This regiment goes to the Rio Grande country, taking post along that river to protect the border. Orders have been issued directing the infantry at San Antonio, Texas, to hold itself in readiness for prompt transportation to the Philippines in case it is found necessary to send additional troops to those islands.

It has been decided to allow the graduating class from West Point either two weeks or a month's leave before the men are ordered to join their respective regiments. The exact amount of leave which will be given them has not been decided upon, but ample time will be given the men to procure their uniforms.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE New York Life Insurance Company

JOHN A. McCALL, President.

DECEMBER 31, 1898.

346-348 Broadway, New York City.

ASSETS.

United States, State, City and other Bonds (\$121,589,619), and Stocks of Banks, Trust Companies, etc. (\$6,040,832)	\$127,630,451
Bonds and Mortgages (777 first liens)	39,002,767
Real Estate (48 pieces, including 12 Office Buildings)	16,539,000
*Net Premiums in course of collection	4,367,462
Cash in Bank and Trust Companies at interest	8,434,786
Loans on Policies, and Premium Notes (Reserve charged thereon in Liabilities, \$10,447,893)	11,139,023
Interest and Rents accrued	1,440,486
Loans on Collaterals (Market value of Securities, \$5,626,655)	7,390,846
Total Assets,	\$215,944,811

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve, as per Certificate of New York Insurance Department	\$175,710,249
Policy Claims in process of Payment; Annuities and Endowments awaiting settlement, etc.	2,079,643
Policy Trust Funds payable in instalments	278,740

Additional Policy Reserve voluntarily set aside by the Company	\$2,838,626
Surplus Reserved Funds voluntarily set aside by the Company	26,414,234
Other Funds for all other Contingencies	8,623,319
Total,	\$215,944,811

INCOME-1898.

New Premiums on Insurances and Annuities	\$7,700,907
Renewal Premiums	27,931,742
Interest, etc.	9,799,268
Total Income,	\$45,431,917

DISBURSEMENTS-1898.

Death Claims	\$10,250,800
Endowments	3,636,551
Dividends and other payments to policy-holders	7,623,515
Commissions on New Business of \$152,008,869, Medical Examiners' Fees and Inspection of Risks	4,303,502

Home and Branch Office expenses, taxes, advertising, equipment account, telegraph, postage, commissions on old business of \$791,927,751 and miscellaneous expenditures	\$4,585,585
Total Disbursements,	\$30,498,953
Excess of Income	14,932,964
Total,	\$45,431,917

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	Number.	Amount.
Paid for Insurances in Force, December 31, 1897	332,958	\$877,020,925
New Insurances Paid for, 1898	73,471	152,003,389
Old Insurances Revived, Increased, etc.	835	2,120,688
Totals	407,264	\$1,031,243,992
Total Terminated in 1898	33,330	\$7,222,662
Paid for Insurances in Force, December 31, 1898	373,934	\$944,021,130
Gain in 1898	40,976	\$67,000,196
New Applications Declined in 1898	6,142	15,986,836

Certificate of Superintendent of State of New York Insurance Department.

ALBANY, January 6th, 1899.

I, LOUIS F. PAYN, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that the NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, is duly authorized to transact the business of Life Insurance in this State.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that, in accordance with the provisions of Section Eighty-four of the insurance law of the State of New York, I have caused the policy obligations of the said Company, outstanding on the 31st day of December, 1898, to be valued as per the Combined Experience Table of Mortality, at four per cent. interest, and I certify the total net reserve values to be \$175,710,249.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the admitted assets are \$215,944,811.

THE GENERAL LIABILITIES \$2,358,383. THE NET POLICY RESERVE, AS CALCULATED BY THIS DEPARTMENT, \$175,710,249, MAKING THE TOTAL LIABILITIES PER STATE LAWS, \$178,068,632.

THE ADDITIONAL POLICY RESERVE VOLUNTARILY SET ASIDE BY THE COMPANY, \$2,838,626.

THE SURPLUS RESERVED FUNDS VOLUNTARILY SET ASIDE BY THE COMPANY, \$26,414,234.

OTHER FUNDS FOR ALL OTHER CONTINGENCIES, \$8,623,318.89

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused my official seal to be affixed at the City of Albany, the day and year first above written.

LOUIS F. PAYN, Superintendent of Insurance.

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E. N. GIBBS, Treasurer of Company.	W. LANGDON, Joy, Langdon & Co., Dry Gds.	GEO. W. PERKINS, 2d Vice-President.	J. J. VALENTINE, Pres't Wells, Fargo & Co's Ex.

* Does not include any unreported first premiums on new issues. Policies are not reported in force unless the first premium has been paid in cash.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, whose service with the Army at Santiago is so well known, holds the chair of practical surgery at the University of Chicago, and is engaged on a work on the military surgery of the war. He is reported to have said that the surgical practice on our side was chiefly marked by the heavy percentage of wonderful recoveries from wounds always considered fatal. Soldiers shot through the head, through the chest, through the abdomen and such places recovered frequently when, as a rule, such wounds are looked upon as fatal. This was due to the small size of the Mauser bullets, prompt antiseptic treatment, rare use of the knife and the advantage of X-ray in diagnosis. The Spaniards were not so fortunate, our larger bullets being much more destructive.

Commo. John W. Philip, U. S. N., assumed command of the New York Navy Yard on the morning of Jan. 14, relieving Rear Adml. Francis M. Bunce, retired last December under the age limit, but who remained on duty at the request of the Navy Department until there was an available officer to relieve him. The new commandant was received with the customary honors, being escorted by Capt. Geo. W. Sumner, Captain of the yard, to the Lyceum, where he met Adml. Bunce and other officers. Among those present were Capts. P. H. Cooper, of the Chicago; Nichol Ludlow, of the Massachusetts; F. E. Chadwick, of the New York; W. S. Folger, of the New Orleans; Comdr. A. Dunlap, of the Solace; Civil Engr. P. C. Asserson, of Yards and Docks; Pay Dir. A. S. Kenny and Pay Insp. H. T. Wright, of the Paymaster's Department; Comdr. W. C. Gibson, of the Board of Inspection; Comdr. J. P. Merrell, of the Equipment Department; Constr. F. T. Bowles and Chief Engr. W. A. Windsor.

In his annual report Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., said that two experimental field guns of 3-inch caliber were ready for testing which would be ordered soon. One is a built-up gun, the other is made from a single forging, heated up and cooled from the interior in order to produce the desired initial tensions in the piece. The projectile will weigh 15 pounds and with smokeless powder will have a muzzle velocity of 1,650 feet. A new type of shrapnel will be used, without cast-iron separators and with lead balls jacketed with steel. This gives a larger number of balls and increased penetration for a given velocity. The Department has provided no less than four different types of carriages for these guns, one being of foreign make, the Darmancier, two of private make and one on designs of the Ordnance Department.

In the statement made by General Egan, and quoted in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 14, p. 470, it was said: "It is a matter of record that from Aug. 2 until at least the 7th, the transport Massachusetts was lying at Ponce," etc. Also "none of the beef was taken off," etc. With reference to this an officer writes as follows: Permit me to observe that for a large portion of the time mentioned, the transport Massachusetts was aground outside the harbor of Ponce on a reef, with about 1,000 soldiers and 1,200 horses and mules on board; that the beef in question was excellent, as the writer had the pleasure of eating some of it; that there was a lack of facilities at Ponce for transporting stores from the transports to the shore, and the Army had to lean on the Navy for this service.

Dreams have not deserted the Orient, or those who go to it, and a marine, who is going to the Philippines, writes us: "Perhaps ten years from now you may hear of me as confidence man to the King of Korea, or high in the councils of Yung-tae-Yamen, advocating not an open door, but a sort of family entrance policy, or founding a community to rival Pitsaia's, or if all goes to all, being an individual of simple tastes and great adaptability. I am always safe for a breech-clout and a banana among the barefooted brethren of the beach. I won't be quite a stranger in those latitudes; I know a little Spanish already and am also possessor of a few choice, hand-picked Kanaka phrases; and these with an infusion of New York's expansive slang (for style and effect) ought to gain me an entree into the *crème de la société* on the most exclusive beach in the South Seas."

A Braddock (Pa.) physician who is interested in statistics of American hero worship finds that he has personally ushered into the world five Deweys, three Hobsons, one Schley and one Miles, and that in the households of his patients twenty dogs, seventeen cats and nine goats answer to the names of the heroes of 1898. A mother who gave birth to triplets, named them Dewey, Sampson and Schley. At last accounts Dewey and Sampson were dead, but Schley was showing signs of a vigorous life.

The title of the prize essay of 1899 of the Military Service Institution is "In what way can the National Guard be modified so as to make it an effective reserve to the Regular Army in both war and peace?" The subject is of great interest at the present time and we shall look out for the several views presented by the competitors of which we hope there will be a goodly number.

Among the important Navy orders issued this week are: Capt. H. Glass, to command the Naval Training Station at Yerba Buena Island, Cal. Comdr. A. S. Snow, to assume entire command of the harbor of San Juan. Capt. R. P. Leary, to command the Division of the Asiatic fleet about the Island of Guam and to duty as Governor of the island. Boatwain H. Hudson, to charge of the coaling station at Pago Pago.

A correspondent writing to the Army and Navy Journal from Havana, Cuba, Jan. 7, says: Lieut. Col. W. L. Haskin is in command of the 2d Art. and the fortifications on the west side of Havana harbor. Maj. John W. Dillenback commands Forts Cabanas and Morro Castle, on the east side. Four batteries of the 2d Art. were left at Savannah under command of Maj. Woodruff.

In an article on Senator Hawley, in the New England "Independent," Arthur Reed Kimball says: "It is simply the old question of retaining a conservative and honest public servant of experience, or of substituting for him a public servant of equal conservatism and honesty, minus the experience."

An officer of the Army, speaking of the Ordnance Department, said: "I think it deserved well of the country under the tremendous pressure of 1861-5 and of all the departments I think it furnished the least cause of complaint in the war just past, notwithstanding that it could not look to the general market for its supplies, as could other departments. As to the scarcity of caliber .30, Krags, the Department had for several years been urging larger appropriations for output—at least to the full capacity of the national armory, while the Rock Island shops also stood ready for machinery, and as to the Springfield, caliber .45, rifle, it is a fine arm, urged for temporary use by the militia and the war was sprung suddenly upon us and no nation was prepared with a smokeless powder suitable for such a caliber at the time. Besides, between you and me and the bottle, where, oh where, would some of the militia regiments be now if they had not the smoke of black powder to cover their shortcomings? The Volunteer regiments, however, are not so much to blame as the manner of calling them into service; one-third of the men did not want to go and the Government did not want or need them, and another third was hurriedly recruited, with a rake, from a class from which not one in ten would have found admission into the Regular Army."

In its account of the meeting of Washington Sons of the American Revolution, the New York "Evening Post" entirely misrepresents the spirit in which the remarks made by Commo. Bradford were received. Commo. Bradford did not urge further expansion except to state the necessities of this country in the way of coaling stations. These remarks were explanatory and listened to with interest. He referred to the Carolines as occupying a geographical position, which, if in the hands of a naval and commercial rival might threaten seriously the line of communication between Hawaii and the Philippines. His statements were such as to excite concern rather than applause, if they produced any effect at all. Of course any one so disposed could construe an attentive silence as a manifestation of disapproval. He is positive, however, that there was none. After the dinner was over, the Commodore was congratulated by a great many people and none took exception to any remarks that he had made.

In a paper read at a social gathering at Piqua, O., Dec. 30, Dr. Shellenberger, a veteran of the Civil War, made the following comparisons:

Battles.	Engaged.	Killed.
7th Infantry.		
Gettysburg	110	19
Santiago	733	33
10th Infantry.		
Gettysburg	93	22
Santiago	304	5
17th Infantry.		
Gettysburg	260	43
Santiago	404	9

The 10th U. S. Infantry fought at Stone River and also at Santiago. At Stone River, out of 308 officers and men taken into the battle 166 were killed and wounded. The regiment had 679 officers and men in the battle of San Juan, and of this number 129 were killed and wounded.

Now that the war is over the Corps of Engineers can begin the important study of the Great Lakes, for which Congress made an appropriation in 1897. It is proposed to study the flow of one lake to another at different stages of water and determine its law; and to discover the causes of the fluctuations that take place in the lake levels and ascertain whether artificial means for maintaining them are advisable; and to note the effect of artificial works like the Chicago drainage canal and others. This is an important work and will take years for its completion, but Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, justly says the results may reach far beyond the special questions with which the investigations are concerned and supply a vast fund of information of scientific and practical interest. The survey of the Lakes has produced a complete and accurate series of charts, the hydrography and much of the shore outline being mapped with a degree of perfection that is not excelled by any other set of charts in the world.

The French programme for the current year, in naval affairs is the most pretentious in the recent history of the republic. During the year 1899 it is contemplated that not less than \$60,000,000 will be required to carry out the terms of the naval budget. Powerful naval bases are to be established at Dakar, in Senegal, at St. Pierre, in Martinique, Diego Suarez in Madagascar, and Jibuti in the Red Sea. Precisely why this tremendous increase should be in process at this time is puzzling to the writers and critics not only of the rest of the world, but in France as well. It bears many of the marks of the desperate struggle to keep up appearances preliminary to a downward plunge toward the inevitable. France has neither call nor real ability for any such enormous expenditures for a single arm of public defence as this indicates, and it remains to be seen whether the republic keeps up this pace longer than its initiation.

"Marine Engineering" says: "The selection of Engineer-in-Chief George W. Melville, U. S. N., for the presidency of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is a source of great satisfaction to the marine engineering fraternity throughout the country, both naval and mercantile. His grand qualities as a man, his genius as an engineer, and his record as a naval officer are known wherever ships are known, and there is no gift in the profession or out of it that he could not have by vote of the marine engineers of America." If the marine engineers wish to do what will please the Engineer-in-Chief they will fit out an Arctic expedition and give him command of it. He never will be supremely happy until he can hoist the American flag to the top of the North Pole.

A London despatch says: "Rear Admiral Lewis Anthony Beaumont, Director of Naval Intelligence, who married a Boston woman, will go out in the Warspite to relieve Rear Admiral Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser, commander in chief on the Pacific Station since 1896, whose time in the Pacific will be up on March 5."

Gen. Alured Bayard Nettleton, a distinguished officer of cavalry during the Civil War and latterly in business in New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

Lieut. Darius, of the French Navy, has been promoted to the rank of Commander and assigned to the position of Chief of the Military Cabinet of the Ministry of the Marine. His rapid rise is due in large measure to his persistency in advocating the submerged torpedo boat, of which he is the inventor. Under the influence of this officer not less than six of these boats have been laid down, and will be included in the next budget for the navy. These craft are of about one hundred tons displacement, and are to have a maximum speed of over 12 knots. They have but a single screw, and are provided with four torpedo launching outfits. These destructive inventions are to have a steaming radius of 250 knots on the surface, and the underwater radius is estimated at 100 miles at a speed of 10 knots an hour. One of these torpedo boats has performed the feat of making the round trip from Toulon to Salins d'Hyeres and return entirely under water, a distance of some 40 miles. Much interest is shown in the experiments by the French Government, for if this class of vessel can be made surely satisfactory the problem of port protection would seem to have been solved. The propulsion under water is by means of electric motors, whose supply of power is obtained from storage cells charged from the main engines when running as steam motors. So far no serious accident has marred the course of Comdr. Darius's experiments, and it is asserted that his boats can be made as secure as the ordinary steam launch. The subject of submarine boats was brought up in the French Chamber of Deputies by Paschal Grousset, who said that a syndicate of iron manufacturers had for twelve years opposed the construction of submarine boats, and had tried to prevent the success of the experiments in those vessels. Therefore, he moved the appointment of a committee to examine into the question, and asked for urgency of his motion. The Minister of Marine opposed the motion on the ground that such a committee would be incompetent to deal with the question, which is in charge of specialists. The trials of the Gustave Zede, had shown that she possessed the required capabilities, not only for firing torpedoes under water, but for navigability under water. France is the only power in possession of a practical submarine boat. The Chamber rejected the motion for urgency.

Senator Gray places the subject of the Philippines in a light which not all his colleagues have perceived, showing that the Peace Commission found itself obligated to negotiate for them. "Duty cannot honorably be avoided because it may bring pain or danger. Nor can responsibility always be evaded because of its burdens. That I sought in Paris by all honorable means to escape this responsibility does not matter now. It came to a point at last that we must either leave the islands to Spain, take them as we did, or break of negotiations and come home without a treaty of peace. In the last event the truce would be broken and a state of active war would have been resumed. We would have had no cessation of the sovereignty of the Philippines, and none of Porto Rico and no relinquishment of the sovereignty of Cuba. It is true that in the protocol of Aug. 13, Spain had definitely promised that she would cede Porto Rico and relinquish Cuba, but without a treaty of peace that promise could not be performed. What would then have been the exigencies of the situation? Undoubtedly we would have been compelled to go on, and seize with the strong hand and by military power both the Philippine archipelago and the greater and lesser Antilles, taking by ruthless conquest what it was far better that we should take by the voluntary cession of a treaty of peace. But now that we have them, it does not follow that we are committed to a colonial policy or to a violation of these great principles of liberty and self-government which must always remain American ideals if our own free institutions are to endure."

We are glad to hear good reports both of the condition of discipline and feeling among the Volunteers now in Manila. The dissatisfaction and desire to come home which was so prevalent at one time seems to have disappeared. Probably the War Department has drawn off some of the dissatisfied men, but no doubt there is also a real improvement in discipline. The Volunteers are a fine body of men, who need only experience to make them competent soldiers, and now that they have had three-quarters of a year of Army experience, we have in the 100,000 Volunteers remaining in the service a strong and capable force. Those who have seen foreign service are especially well drilled in Army requirements. The newspapers seem to be fond of publishing accounts of lawlessness by Volunteers in Cuba and Porto Rico, but the instances they give are very few in number and meet with prompt punishment that is certain to cure the evil promptly. From first to last, the aspect and conduct of our Volunteers have made a good impression both on the people they are living among and on other observers. A New York paper having misrepresented the sentiments of the Volunteers in Manila, Capt. F. B. Strong, A. A. G., U. S. V., writes: "There are to-day, and have been since the 13th day of August, an Army of 15,000 American soldiers in the Philippines. Since the 13th of August these men have been doing garrison duty in and around Manila. That they have done it well can be vouched for by the praise from the foreign residents regarding the condition of Manila, which is clean and orderly for the first time in its existence."

Representative Landis, of Iowa, just returned from a trip to Cuba and Porto Rico, is quoted as saying: "It is impossible to be in Santiago long without realizing that the affairs of the city are being very well administered. General Leonard Wood has shown himself a very wise and capable official, and has accomplished a great deal. The General has shown great tact, too, and while consulting with the leaders of different factions, manages to have his way, and at the same time give them a voice in affairs."—Big. Gen. J. P. Sanger, at Matanzas, is an officer whose conceptions of duty are of the highest. In a recent letter to the Alcalde of Cervera he notified that official that he, the Alcalde, is charged "with the preservation of peace in your town, and unless you are able to keep the peace it will be necessary to remove you from your position and appoint some one else who will do so."—Gen. Lloyd Wheaton (Lieut. Col. 3d Inf.), having arrived at Fort Leavenworth to go with his old regiment, the 20th, to Manila, the Kansas City "Times" says: "This means that Gen. Wheaton will soon be Colonel of the 20th. To say the enlisted men are happy is putting it very mildly. They are overjoyed at his return. The men know him thoroughly. He is a soldier who understands the enlisted men. He knows their wants, and knows how to secure the most service from them. Gen. Wheaton will have the heartiest congratulations of his friends, for no one is more worthy of honors conferred for splendid services as an officer and soldier than he."

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

The History of Norwich University, 1819-1898, compiled by William H. Ellis and printed by the Rumford Press, Concord, N. H., gives the record of one of those private military colleges which formed a part of the earliest scheme for military education in this country. Capt. Alden Partridge, who graduated at West Point in 1806 after what ought to have been a busy cadetship of one year, was its founder and was an enthusiastic believer in the value of schools which included military education as an integral part of their course. He believed them to be necessary for the proper support of that system of citizen defence to which we have trusted to the present day. He served at the Military Academy from graduation to 1818, and in 1820 formed the American, Literary, Scientific and Military Academy. It was perhaps unfortunate that he chose the little town of Norwich, Vt., for his foundation, as in a State of more rapid growth the school from which he expected so much benefit to the nation might have had a larger usefulness. As it is no less than 517 graduates of Norwich entered the military service of the United States in various wars, of whom 467 were in the Army and 50 in the Navy, 6 have been Major Generals, 8 Brigadier Generals, 3 Admirals and 6 Commodores, and there have been besides many able officers of inferior rank. In the list of graduates who served in 1812 are Cody, Dorn, Harney, Ransom, Whipple, Seymour, and in the Civil War a list much too long for us to give, but including Wright, Milroy, Dodge, Wessels, Tarbell, Shedd, Denison, Preston, Balloch, Ransom, Smalley, Elliott, Lander, Stoughton, Williston, Rice and Treadwell. In the Navy are Carpenters Paulding, Tattall, Ward and Dewey. Dewey left Norwich in 1854 to go to Annapolis. Of civilians Gideon Wells, the war Secretary of the Navy; Luther R. Marsh and Horatio Seymour, Democratic war-time Governor of New York, are the most generally known. It is surprising to find the names of a really large number of Confederate officers in the roster of the University, and equally surprising to see that this Vermont institution was a favorite resort for the sons of Southern men. A large number of personal sketches and portraits are included in the book which is a worthy record of a distinguished alma mater.

Norwich University receives support from the State, and we are glad to learn that the State Legislature this year increased its appropriation to \$3,000 yearly, provided for a Board of Visitors, and also gave the institution definite legal standing as "The Military College of the State of Vermont." This official recognition will enable its faculty to increase its usefulness.

Norwich now enjoys the services of several military and naval men in its faculty. Rev. Allan Davies Brown, L.L.D., Commander, U. S. N., retired, its president, is a graduate of the Naval Academy, rising to the rank of Commander and serving actively for twenty-eight years before retiring. Maj. Gen. Howard has been both a trustee and a lecturer. Capt. Henry V. Partridge, a son of the founder and a veteran of the Civil War; Maj. Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Capt. Geo. W. Hobbs, Col. Geo. M. Carpenter, Col. Geo. W. Hooker, and many other officers of the Regular or Volunteer Army, are found in the roster of trustees. Lieut. Henry W. Hovey, 24th U. S. Inf., is the last of the military commandants, the succession of which has been unbroken since 1869.

We have received from President Brown a letter on the subject of our article on the Military Academy in which he suggests that the military colleges should have the privilege of nominating one officer each year which would tend to build up the military colleges. He thinks that if the recommendation of the Inspector General can be carried into effect, and these institutions have a chance to compete annually for existing vacancies, after West Point and non-commissioned appointments are made, the Army will be much better served than if a political scramble is permitted.

NAVY, ARMY AND MARINE CORPS PAY.

We have received a printed table showing the comparative rates of pay of line officers between Marine Corps and the Navy for each period of five years' service up to 45 years, apportioned as follows: Sea service, 17 years 6 months; shore duty, 25 years 10 months; leave or waiting orders, 1 year 8 months. When a decrease is shown in pay toward the end of the period it is because there is a less proportion of sea service. In condensing the table we omit details.

2d Lt. M.C.	1st Lt. M.C.	Lt. J.G.	Capt. M.C.	Lieut.
\$1,400	\$1,100	\$1,800	\$1,700	\$2,340
1,540	1,330	1,950	1,840	2,520
1,680	1,333	2,100	1,900	2,520
Staff.	Staff.	Staff.	Staff.	Staff.
\$1,500	\$1,600	\$1,600	\$1,500	\$2,000
1,650	1,700	1,700	2,000	2,000
1,800	1,700	1,920	2,333	2,400
...	...	2,080	...	2,600
...	...	2,240	...	2,800
Maj. M.C.	Lt. Col.	Comdr.	Col.	Capt.
\$3,500	\$2,573	\$4,000	\$3,165	\$4,500
3,500	2,740	4,000	3,177	4,500
3,500	2,747	4,000	3,127	4,500
Staff.	Staff.	Staff.	Staff.	Staff.
\$3,000	\$2,620	\$4,000	\$2,980	\$4,500
3,250	2,620	4,000	3,611	4,500
3,500	4,004	4,000	4,003	4,500

In the Marine Corps there is but one allowance which can be converted into money under certain circumstances, and when so converted may be considered an addition to the officer's pay. This is the allowance for quarters, when the quarters themselves are not supplied. The money commutation varies according to rank, from \$288 a year for a Lieutenant to \$864 a year for a Major General. There is no such allowance in the Navy. In the Navy there is also but one allowance which can be commuted into money, under certain circumstances, and when so commuted may be considered as an addition to the pay. This is the allowance of one ration a day, when on sea service only. The money commutation value is \$109.50 a year for all grades, from apprentice boy to Admiral. There is no such allowance in the Marine Corps. In both services there are some allowances in kind only, and some privileges which save the payment of money, when they can be availed of, but which are contingent and can not be converted into money.

Navy officers are allowed, for example, \$45 a month for a steward, \$40 a month for a cook and \$16 a month for each of several servants allowed to an officer of "general" rank, and Captains and Commanders when serving on shipboard or in command of stations. Servants are also provided on board ship for all officers, including warrant officers. There are some other perquisites allowed to naval officers, including furnishing and heating of quarters on shore stations. Mileage is also allowed naval officers traveling with or without troops.

We add the maximum pay of officers of the Army compared with the pay of officers of the Marine Corps and

the Navy, line and staff, of the same rank or the same relative rank. There is no difference of pay in the Army between staff and line, and no difference is made whether an officer on the active list is on duty or not. Ten per cent. is added for each five years of service up to 20 years. We assume that all officers of the rank of Captain and above are entitled to the full longevity pay. The 1st Lieutenants average at 15 years' service, their periods of service varying from 12 to 36 years. The service of the 2d Lieutenants varies from 1 to 13 years. We average them at 5 years:

Pay of Army officers.	Marines.	Navy.
Major General.....	\$7,500	Line. Staff.
Brig. General.....	5,500	5,167 4,267
Colonel.....	4,500	4,267 3,984
Lieutenant Colonel.....	4,000	4,000 3,127
Major.....	3,500	3,500 2,747
Captain, mounted.....	2,800	2,600 2,347
1st Lieutenant, mounted.....	2,080	2,240 2,007
2d Lieutenant, mounted.....	1,950	2,100 1,800
2d Lieutenant.....	1,650	1,800 1,333
2d Lieutenant.....	1,540	1,680 1,333

The pay of officers of the British Navy is as follows, estimating the pound sterling at five dollars: Admiral of the Fleet, \$10,950; Admiral, \$9,125; Vice-Admiral, \$7,300; Rear Admiral and Commodore of the first class, each \$5,475. Officers of the above rank receive an allowance of table money when in command varying according to the importance of the command from \$8,210 when on duty as commanders-in-chief, on duty on foreign stations or at Portsmouth, to \$2,237.50, when superintending a dockyard at home. The senior officers at Portsmouth and Devonport have an allowance of \$2,500 in lieu of a retinue of servants, at Sheerness, \$2,000, and at Queenstown, \$1,250. The Captain's pay varies between \$2,063 and \$3,475, according to length of service and command. They are also allowed \$625 for servants. Commanders have from \$1,825 to \$2,167. Lieutenants have from \$1,469 to \$1,003; sub-Lieutenants, \$463 to \$694; Midshipmen, \$160; naval cadets, \$91. The highest engineer pay is \$3,650 for the Chief Inspector of Machinery; the lowest that of Assistant Engineers, \$547.50. They have also some allowances. Paymasters have from \$456 to \$3,011. The Colonel Commandant of British Marines has \$3,650; 2d Colonel, \$2,385; Lieutenant Colonel, \$1,642.50; Majors, \$285 to \$1,460, according to length of service; Captains, \$1,102.50; Lieutenants, \$509 to \$713; 2d Lieutenants, \$479.

GENEROUS TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Seldom is a more graceful tribute paid an officer by his brother officer than is found in a letter addressed to Senator Perkins of California by Capt. Henry Glass, of the cruiser Charleston, respecting the glories and far-reaching consequences of Admiral Dewey's victory in Manila Bay. Capt. Glass asks Senator Perkins to use his influence to have the grade of Admiral revived for Dewey's benefit, and the tribute he pays his superior officer is marked by sincerity as well as vigor. The letter is:

U. S. S. Charleston, Cavite, P. I., Oct. 30, 1898.
My Dear Governor: I am sure you will allow me to take up a small amount of your time in asking you to do all in your power to have Congress confer upon Rear Admiral Dewey a reward approaching the value of the great services he has rendered to our country. I speak not only as a naval officer in this but as a Californian, for Admiral Dewey in his action of May 1, the most brilliant and far-reaching in its effect of modern naval battles, was defending our Western ports and securing the whole Pacific Coast against any possible Spanish attack.

Of the battle of Manila of May 1, I need say few words, as all the world recognizes its paramount importance in the late war, but when one remembers that the Admiral, with a squadron of only six cruisers, over 7,000 miles from a home port, or place of repairs to his ships, entered the bay of Manila, passing heavy batteries and crossing submarine mines by which the bay was defended in order to reach his enemy, who had a greater number of vessels with every advantage of position, supported by well placed batteries on shore, it is seen that Dewey's victory has no parallel in naval history. And the completeness with which the work was done, without the loss of a man on our side, is, and will always be, a surprise to men who study naval actions. The conditions so thoroughly understood by the Admiral, and his plans were able to fix practically the hour at which he would attack the Spanish fleet, and had to give few orders in action beyond those to follow his flag and to close in on the enemy. After the battle of May 1 came a long period of anxious waiting and exposure for the Admiral, who had it in his mind not to permit the surrender of Manila at any moment, but and at the same time guard the vital interests under his charge. Holding the city and bay in a grip of steel, from hostility of the naval force of a pretended friendly power, Dewey showed patience, resolution, unerring judgment in every phase of the situation, and a readiness to meet all contingencies and act for the highest interests of the country that have never been surpassed by any military leader, of our own or any other nation.

The surrender of Manila, and with it practically the Philippine Islands, was the result of Dewey's plans, and, as he commenced the active operations of the brilliant war with a victory, he closed it in a most appropriate fashion by securing all the fruits of that victory.

Our country is always ready to applaud gallantry in battle, and no voice was raised against the action of Congress in promptly carrying out the President's recommendation to give to Commodore Dewey the thanks of the country and to advance him to the grade of Rear Admiral. But Congress and the President, all unwittingly we must believe, did not see that their action practically failed to do what they intended. The Admiral was promoted two numbers on the Navy Register, a smaller promotion that was given his juniors, he received his promotion only four months sooner than he would have attained the rank of Rear Admiral had he remained quietly ashore during the war, and finally the thanks of Congress carried no additional service, as such action did during the war between the States, when men far inferior to Dewey were given ten years' extra service.

It is not too late to correct the mistake made, and it seems only necessary to state the case to secure prompt action by Congress; action that would be applauded by the country at large and appreciated by the naval service as an act of justice.

The grade of Admiral was created in our Navy for Farragut, who was the leading naval officer of the world in his day. His true successor in merit, and in the grateful appreciation of his country, is Dewey, and as the grade of Admiral was expressly created and reserved for special war services the rank should be bestowed upon Rear Admiral Dewey, who has not only won the right to the highest distinction served to our Navy, but whose services would thus be preserved to the country.

I believe I can say with confidence that you know I have never requested your influence for any measure not in the best interests of the Navy, and hence I can now more freely ask you, as the senior Senator from the Pacific Coast, to introduce a bill reviving the grade of Admiral in the Navy and conferring that rank on Rear Admiral Dewey, or to support such a bill in the Naval Committee and Senate should it have been already introduced.

Hoping to see you soon in California, and at the Training Station in which we are interested, I am, sincerely your friend,

HENRY GLASS, Captain, U. S. N.

LAUNCH OF THE ALBANY.

The cruiser Albany, purchased in England by the United States early in 1898, was launched at Elswick Jan. 14, 1899, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Mrs. Colwell, wife of Lieut. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., Naval Attache, christened the vessel. Sir Andrew Noble, vice-chairman of Sir William Armstrong & Co., the builders of the Albany, in proposing success to her, said that it would be a pleasure for the whole country to know that the vessel was built there for the United States, "because everything tending to make closer ties between Great Britain and the United States must be a source of pleasure to every Englishman." Lieut. Colwell, in responding, said the Albany was the first American warship built abroad, and that if she did as well as the New Orleans they would ask for nothing better. The Naval Attache said the guns on the New Orleans were admittedly better than any of the American guns, and that the American were to build their guns on the same model.

The Albany, which is a sister ship to the New Orleans, is a steel vessel, sheathed and coppered, displacing 3,437 tons. Her length is 330 feet, beam 43 feet 9 inches, and draught, with all weights aboard, 16 feet 10 inches. She is rigged with two military masts, each carrying two fighting tops and a platform for the electric light projectors. Her engines are of 7,500 horse power, driving twin screws.

Like most of the Elswick vessels, the Albany carries a remarkably heavy armament for her size. She has six 6-inch and four 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns, ten 6-pounders, four 1-pounder Nordenfeldts and four Maxims, besides two field guns for landing purposes, which are carried on the poop. A very heavy fore and aft fire can be obtained, as two of the 6-inch guns are in shields on the poop and fore-castle, and the other four are sponsoned well out, two forward and two aft. The 4.7-inch guns are carried in recessed ports so as to be clear of the fire of the larger pieces. The ammunition is supplied through hoists worked by electric motors, and seven rounds a gun can be fired each minute. The ship is lighted throughout by electricity and has four electric searchlights. She has a protective deck extending from stem to stern. Additional protection to the machinery and boilers is afforded by the reserve longitudinal bunkers, which carry coal to a height of about six feet above the water line. Her normal coal supply is 700 tons.

ARMY NOTES.

Gen. Otis reports from Manila the following deaths in the Regular Army: Jan. 1, Arthur Saunders, private, 18th Infantry, diphtheria; Jan. 4, Harlan E. McVay, Captain, Medical Department, typhoid fever, and Charles Boiser, Sergeant, 4th Cavalry, dysentery.

The following bodies have been transferred from Montauk Point to the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, New York: John Lewis, 22d Inf.; John G. Simpson, 16th or 10th Inf.; Thomas O. Smith, 7th Inf.; Peter Heninger, 9th Inf.; William Durant, 25th Inf.; Thomas Ferguson, Sergt., 3d Cav.; Emil Lutz, 1st Cav.; John Doran, 20th Inf.; Charles J. MacAllister, 8th Inf.; Henry Young, 10th Inf.; Charles Farrell, 20th Inf.; John Norton, regiment not known; Richard Alvan, 16th Inf.; Thomas Flynn, 12th Inf.; Powell H. Broker, 9th Cav.; Ambrose Nero, 9th Cav.; Frederick T. Miller, 21st Inf.; Timothy Donovan, 2d Art.; Riley Porter, 7th Inf.; Joseph Lawin, 7th Inf.; William H. Laird, 6th Cav.; Martin J. Allen, 7th Inf.; Alex. Lewis, corporal, 2d Inf.; Jacob Blessig, 2d Inf.; Edward Hale, 8th Inf.; Herbert L. Jellman, Sergeant, 4th Inf.; Neely Wright, 10th Cav.; Charles Wittecock, Sergeant, 12th Inf.; Philip Gooch, 25th Inf.; Frank Rankin, 10th Cav.

The U. S. transport Mobile, which left Savannah on Jan. 3, has arrived at Havana, Jan. 6, having on board the 4th and 9th Illinois Regiments. The Castine, Comdr. Berry, left Havana Jan. 6, on her long voyage to Manila via the Suez Canal.

The 4th U. S. Infantry and four companies of the 17th Infantry are booked to sail on the transport Grant from New York on Jan. 17 for Manila. The other troops to sail from New York will be sent out some three days later.

The U. S. hospital ship Relief, from Santiago, arrived at Old Point, Jan. 11. On board were 1st Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney and 2d Lieut. James L. Graham, 5th Inf.

The U. S. transport Berlin, Capt. Wilson, arrived at New York Jan. 11 from Santiago, Ponce and San Juan, with about two hundred passengers, among whom were Lieut. Col. Eames, Capt. Evans, Mrs. Rockwell; wife of Col. Rockwell, Chief of Ordnance, Porto Rico; U. S. Grant, 3d; Master Henry, son of Gen. Henry.

Maj. G. G. Greenough, 7th Art., arrived Jan. 11 at New York in charge of the U. S. transport Comal, which brought two detachments of twenty-four men from the 5th and 7th U. S. Artillery who had been detailed to guard supplies sent to the starving poor of Cuba.

The War Department has been negotiating for some time with Krupp for the right to make chilled iron turrets of the Gruson type, but the German firm objects. It is willing to establish a plant here, of course on guarantees of support, but declines to make the secret process public. If the process is secret it is not patented and with the present development of critical scientific iron manufacture our experts ought to be able to produce a hard, strong cast iron suitable for turret defences. The War Department is anxious to mount the new 16-inch gun in an advanced position among the defences of New York Harbor, and the problem of protecting it is difficult. Pit firing with balanced gun carriage is open to great objection in these days of rapid fire from guns of large size. We object to the overhead shield which the English favor so strongly, as it might burst a falling shell which would otherwise pass clear of the pit. This objection on the other hand is lessened by the perfection of lightness. The Gruson shield will give effective protection, but is enormously heavy. To plant one on Romer Shoal in New York Bay would require a foundation costing some millions. The project has been under consideration for years and now that the only 16-inch gun we have ever likely to have is somewhat near completion, we will have to find a place for it.

The seizure of Chinese ports has not turned out so well as the powers expected. Germany has rather a minimum of commercial resources. Near it are coal fields the value of which will be almost destroyed when railroads are opened to the much larger and more cheaply mined beds of Shanai. The English find that Wei Hai Wei will need a dock, forts and telegraph cable to be fit for effective occupancy. So far it is the operations of the Russians only that threaten the old empire with dismemberment.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The earnest discussion of the Nicaragua Canal project in Congress and the great interest of the public in the subject has led several well-known and able officers of both services to write upon it. Two of the most prominent are Brig. Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., retired, who is a member of the Panama Canal International Technical Commission, who wrote upon that undertaking in the "Forum" of November, 1898, and Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., who has an article in the January "Century" on the Nicaragua Canal. The Panama Canal Company publishes an illustrated pamphlet, giving the history and present condition of and plans for the work. These papers enable us to compare the two projects very closely.

The first thing to be noted is that the Panama route has the shortest line to be found between the two seas, 46.2 miles, as against 169.4 miles on the Nicaragua line. On the other hand the Nicaragua route occupies the lowest divide to be found anywhere between the two oceans, its greatest height being only 150 feet above sea level, while the Culebra on the Panama line is 290 feet in elevation, which will require a cut 220 feet deep, to establish the 69-foot level which will be the highest stretch of the canal.

The second point is that the Panama Company has abandoned absolutely the one great characteristic upon which De Lesseps insisted so strongly, the sea level waterway. Even his meretricious extravagance recoiled from a rock cut 320 feet deep. The present plans contemplate a work in six levels with five dams on the line of the canal and one on the upper Chagres to control that difficult stream. The number of levels in the Nicaragua line has not been determined, but probably will not exceed this. The two enterprises are practically equal in this respect. Each has two great dams to be constructed, for it is significant that the French engineers have abandoned the distinctive features of their first plans and have adopted measures which resemble very closely those by which American engineers always proposed to surmount the ocean divide. The Panama line has stupendous cuttings which cannot fail to send large quantities of wash into the canal. The Nicaragua line has immense embankments to offset its rival's cuttings.

The Panama Canal will flood the Chagres River by a dam at Bohio, 1,286 feet long, 75½ feet above the river and 93½ feet above foundations. The impounding dam at Alhuella, on the upper Chagres will be more formidable even than this. It will be 936½ feet long, 134½ feet above the river, and 164 feet above foundations. From this point a feeder 10 miles long over rough country will supply the summit level. The exact size and position of the dam which will be necessary to control the San Juan River on the Nicaragua line have not been settled, but it will be comparable to that at Bohio, and besides there are formidable embankments to be made. The Panama route certainly has no advantages in this respect.

In fact, the engineering aspects of the two lines are in favor of the northern route. The San Juan River is the mildest lamb in comparison with the raging Chagres, which has been known to pour out a flood of 150,000 cubic feet per second. To meet its extraordinary changes of volume a slack water level is planned to reach from Bohio to Obispo, a distance of 13 miles, and covering an area of 21½ square miles. Even on this area a variation of 13 feet in level is expected, the flood water to be retained here being 196,000,000 cubic feet, with 130,000,000 more at Alhuella. The slack water on the San Juan will reach for more than 60 miles and the floods to be provided for are small in comparison with those of the Chagres. Considered from the standpoint of permanence, it can hardly be doubted that the wear and tear will be less at Nicaragua than at Panama. Heavy floods are powerful eroding agents and in time the accumulations of deposit from the Chagres River will tend to fill up these artificial lakes and no use of dredges can keep pace with this natural force. Nature is working all the time to even up the world and in a century or two the effects of her operations would make a very perceptible difference in the capacity of the Chagres dams.

The Nicaragua line has the great advantage of possessing a large natural lake for its summit level, Lake Nicaragua, is a sheet of water ninety miles long and forty miles wide, and though it drains a country of 3,000 square miles in extent, it has been doing this for thousands of years. It can continue to receive this drainage probably for thousands of years more without destroying its value as a receiving basin. In permanence it is far beyond any of the artificial substitutes to which its rival must resort. From the lake the drainage is downward, and whatever comes out of it is clear water that will not fill up the canal.

Though the Panama route is the shortest, it requires the greatest length of excavation, for on the Nicaragua line there will not be more than 26.8 miles of cutting and the Panama cannot get on with less than 30 miles, besides 3½ miles of dredging in the harbor, and 13 miles of slack water. With all the money that has been spent on the Panama Canal by the old company, amounting to no less than \$156,400,000 on the Isthmus and about \$103,600,000 in Paris and elsewhere, the cost of what is still to be done, is put at no less than \$102,400,000, and this after the old company had expended \$88,600,000 in actual excavation, etc., and the new company some millions more. The Nicaragua Canal is expected to cost \$125,000,000 to \$135,000,000, and as the Panama estimates will rise to \$125,000,000 if the locks are increased to a width of 82 feet, it is evident that the whole cost of the new work is but little more than the sum needed to complete the old.

The question of cost is one in which commerce has an abiding and particular interest. The Panama Company, with its \$280,000,000 of old obligations, its \$100,000,000 of projected expenditure, and whatever sum the new company has spent already, will have a huge total of obligations, reaching even to \$400,000,000, on which profits must be earned. Why should the commerce of the two oceans be loaded forever with the rogueries of De Lesseps's companions? If we can put through a canal for \$150,000,000 the difference in its earning requirements will be an important saving to commerce, enough, perhaps, to put a dozen great steamships on the ocean every year, or to lessen tolls to such a point that American commerce and products will derive the greatest benefits by the reduction of freight. Such advantages ought to outweigh in American eyes any considerations which

have been presented in favor of the French undertaking.

It is the propensity of engineers, as of other men, to become somewhat blind even to manifest difficulties in the prosecution of enterprises in which they are interested deeply. This is the spirit that pushes great works to completion, but we think Gen. Abbot carries it rather far when he adopts the view of the French surgeon in charge of the hospital near Panama that the climate of the Isthmus has no dangers for white men! The Panama railroad was built at the cost of such mortality that it was said a laborer was laid to rest for every tie under the track. The actual history of the canal does not support Dr. Lacroix's view. But all accounts show that Nicaragua is more healthy than Panama and if the French physician is correct a proper selection of laborers and due care of their health will relieve work on the new undertaking from one of its greatest terrors.

Gen. Abbot remarks that an engineer has nothing to do with those questions of public policy that have so much effect upon Congressmen and non-official Americans, but that is simply a confession that the ultimate decision ought not to be left to the engineer, for these questions are of the first importance. It is with them that Capt. Crowninshield concerns himself principally, and he makes a powerful argument. It is not quite correct for Gen. Abbot to say that the Panama Railroad "is now controlled by an American company. The corporation is American, but its owners are Frenchmen, and there is great importance in the fact. We all know the story of the man who built a house in New York, importing everything but the cellar. That had to be dug in America. So it is with the canal. It is American in location and ought to be American in ownership and control.

With the improvements in machinery which we owe to the intelligence that directed the excavation of the Chicago drainage canal, there is no doubt that the difficulties presented by the Nicaragua route can be overcome with the least possible expenditure of money, and we can have a water route that will satisfy in cost, convenience and permanence the just requirements of American commerce and national feeling. Its value to commerce is shown by the eagerness of the French to control it.

THE TABLE OF CASUALTIES.

Our attention has been called to the fact that the Gatling battery detail is omitted from the table of casualties and strength in the 5th Corps, published by the Army and Navy Journal, Nov. 26, 1898. One enlisted man was killed and four wounded and the total detail was 34 at Santiago. This omission does not necessarily imply that the detachment is not counted in the total strength, as they were drawn from the 18th Infantry, which is credited with 441 enlisted men, 16 killed and 86 wounded of that grade. As the total casualties are correct, the Gatling detachment must be included in the figures of the regiment. The other corrections which we have noted are: Strength of Light Battery F, 2d Artillery, should be 77 instead of 27. In the Signal Corps one enlisted man was wounded, the table showing none. In the 1st Brigade the two staff officers reported killed should probably be credited to the 6th Infantry, making the total in that regiment four officers killed and none in the staff. These changes are not additions, though there were four men attached to Capt. Parkhurst's battery, who seem to have been left out bodily, unless they are included in G or H, 4th Artillery. Adding them and entering the man wounded in the Signal Corps and altering the total of officers killed to 69 (instead of 60), will make the table complete, as to numbers. Then removing two staff officers killed in the 1st Brigade and making the officers of the 6th Infantry killed number four instead of two will make the distribution correct. The table as published was the most accurate summary of the kind which we have noticed.

THE NEW NAVY REGISTER.

The Register of the commissioned and warrant officers of the Navy of the United States and of the Marine Corps to January 1, 1899, has promptly made its appearance, and it records many changes since the issue of the Register of a year ago. In the Regular service during the year there were 32 resignations, 59 retirements, including two in the Marine Corps; 44 deaths, one of which occurred in the Marine Corps. One officer was dismissed and one discharged. Among the officers appointed for temporary service there were thirteen resignations, including two in the Marine Corps, and four deaths, including one in the Marine Corps. Honorable discharges in the Volunteer Navy were granted as follows: Three Commanders, one Lieutenant Commander, 89 Lieutenants, 83 Junior Lieutenants, 152 Ensigns, 14 Naval Cadets, 13 P. A. Surgeons, 19 Assistant Surgeons, 5 P. A. Paymasters, 25 Assistant Paymasters, 8 Chief Engineers, 32 P. A. Engineers, 65 Assistant Engineers, 8 Carpenters, 15 Warrant Machinists, 14 Mates, 9 Second Lieutenants of Marines. Five officers were discharged, including one in the Marine Corps; two dropped, and one commission expired.

Coming to the several grades of officers, Rear Admiral George Dewey heads the list of Rear Admirals, George C. Remy the Commodores' list, Louis Kempf the Captains, George W. Pigman the Commanders, Raymond F. Rodgers the Lieutenant Commanders, Edward M. Hughes the Lieutenants, Volney O. Chase the Lieutenants Junior Grade, William C. Cole the Ensigns, and William G. Du Bose the Naval Cadets performing two years' service at sea prior to final graduation. Chris J. Cleborne is at the head of the Medical Directors, Abel F. Price of the Medical Inspectors, James R. Waggoner of the Surgeons, Thomas A. Berryhill of the P. A. Surgeons, William M. Wheeler of the Assistant Surgeons, Charles H. Eldredge of the Pay Directors, George W. Beaman of the Pay Inspectors, William J. Thompson of the Paymasters, Henry E. Jewett of the P. A. Paymasters, Robert C. Schenck of the Assistant Paymasters, William G. Buehler of the Chief Engineers, Benjamin C. Bryan of the P. A. Engineers, and Frank D. Read of the Assistant Engineers.

Wesley O. Holway is at the top of the list of Chaplains, William Harkness of the Professors of Mathematics, Philip Hichborn of the Naval Constructors, Horatio G. Glimor of the Assistant Naval Constructors, Peter C. Asserson of the Civil Engineers.

Charles Miller heads the list of Boatswains, Cornelius Dugan the list of gunners, David W. Perry the list of Carpenters, Cornelius O'Leary the list of Pharmacists, John C. Herbert the list of Sailmakers, and Charles H. Thorne the Mates.

In the Marine Corps the ranking officer is still Colonel Commandant Charles Heywood. James Forney is senior Colonel, and Percival C. Pope senior Lieutenant Colonel. Charles F. Williams heads the list of Majors, Erastus R. Robinson the Captains, Henry C. Hains the First Lieutenants, Theodore H. Low the Second Lieu-

tenants, and Henry C. Davis the Second Lieutenants appointed for the war.

The number of vessels in the Navy shows an increase of a little over 50 per cent., and counting vessels of every description building, purchased and in commission, there are 284 on the list, against 141 in the Register of January, 1898.

THE PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.

At a conference held at the White House this week by the President, Secretary Alger, Adjutant General Corbin, Col. Carey, Acting Paymaster Gen., and Comptroller Tracewell, of the Treasury Department, it was determined that the ruling of the Comptroller, which held that the money advanced by the States for the pay of Volunteer troops should be refunded to the States from the final payments due Volunteers on muster out, should be modified so that the men would receive the full amount of their final allowances, leaving the matter of refunding advances made by the States, to be adjusted later. After the conference Comptroller Tracewell sent to the Auditor of the War Department a letter in which he said:

"In a decision construing a statute rendered by me on Sept. 30, 1898, I used the following language: 'For all payments made by the Governor to such militiamen for services rendered by them between the day on which they had their names enrolled for service in the Volunteer Army and joined for duty therein, which is the day their pay and allowances shall be deemed to commence by the United States, under the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 721), and the day they were afterward accepted into the United States, deductions should be made by the Pay Department of the United States from the pay that would be due the soldier if such payments had not been made by the Governor, in order to prevent a double payment to the soldier, which the law does not contemplate.'

"On more mature deliberation, I am of the opinion that I was wrong in such holding. No deductions should be made by the Pay Department from the pay that would be due a soldier under the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 721), on account of any payment that may have been made under the State militia law to him by the Governor or State authorities from the date of his enrollment or joining for duty to the date of his acceptance into the Volunteer Army of the United States.

"The Governor or State authorities make this payment to him as a State soldier, and because Congress has seen fit by the act of July 8, 1898 (30 Stat., 730), to reimburse the Governor or State for these payments is no sufficient reason for the Government, by indirection, to take away from the soldier what had been paid him by a State, and no sufficient reason why the act of July 7, 1898 (30 Stat., 721), should be evaded.

"Hence I hold that no stoppage or deduction should be made in a soldier's pay on account of any payments made to him by the Governor of a State or State authorities as a militiaman before his acceptance into the Volunteer Army of the United States, and said decision is modified as herein set forth."

A WOMAN OUT OF PLACE.

The 20th Kansas Vols. wish for a modification of our toast to darling woman "wherever she is found." They draw the line at women on board an Army transport loaded with troops for the tropics. One Corporal on board the ship carrying the Kansas Volunteers to Manila was severely disciplined because he was accused by the wife of an officer of looking in her cabin window, although he strenuously denied having committed the offence. The Leavenworth "Times," which states this fact, further says:

"The voyage across the Pacific was attended with considerable discomfort from the heat, and the officers and men were allowed to go about without their blouses, as humanity would dictate. Regular religious services were held each Sunday on the water, and they were well attended by the men until the wife of the chaplain objected to the officers and men attending service without being fully clad, blouse and all, even if the thermometer did reach 100 in the shade.

"So Col. Funston obligingly issued an order that the men should no longer attend religious services attired in tropical costumes.

"But the troubles caused by women on a troop ship did not end here. It seems that a shower bath had been rigged up on the bow of the Indiana and the soldier boys had been allowed to disrobe, and while standing under the big shower bath arrangement the pumps from the engines would send great streams of cool sea water over them. It happened that a view of the shower bath and the soldier boys enjoying its cooling streams, clad only in nature's garments and their smiling countenances, could be had from one of the windows of the cabin occupied by the wife of the chaplain. Horrors! The good lady was shocked and the luxury of the shower bath must be done away with. Upon the good woman's complaint the order was accordingly issued. This is why the boys of the 20th Kansas are opposed to any more women on troop ships."

If a soldier was disciplined for following the example of King David in the case of Bathsheba's wife, why should not the wife of the chaplain have been subjected to a reproof for disturbing the men at their ablutions by looking out of her cabin window when she should have turned her gaze elsewhere? Women who are not discreet enough to avoid an unpleasant assertion of their sex when they travel on vessels carrying soldiers would do well to seek some other means of conveyance.

In a speech in Congress Hon. Albert M. Todd quoted the letter from Gen. Shafter, written July 30 last, in which he expressed his hostility to the canteen system or the sale of intoxicating drinks of any kind on military reservations. Also a letter from Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., to the same effect. W. Genella, who signs himself "Regimental Surgeon, 7th Regular U. S. Infantry," says: "What the houses of prostitution are to the youth of the city, so are the canteens of our Army to the soldiers." Gen. Shafter is the only officer of the Regular Army quoted by Mr. Todd as opposed to the canteen. How many others there are we cannot say. The argument against the canteen proceeds upon the assumption that to prevent the sale of liquor on Government reservations is to promote temperance. Experience shows the contrary. Young men who are tempted to drink on the reservation because beer is within their reach there would be tempted into far worse indulgences off the reservation. The question as to the usefulness of the canteen should be determined by actual experience and not by extreme opinions on the subject of total abstinence.

THE CUBAN COMMISSION REPORTS.

The Cuban Evacuation Commission made its final report to the President Jan. 19. The members of the Commission, Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler and Admiral Sampson, together with Brig. Gen. Clous, secretary, and Maj. W. E. Almy, A. A. G.; Lt. Col. Chas. N. Allison, Capt. J. C. W. Brooks, Capt. L. C. Griscom and Lieut. J. P. Wade, staff officers, first visited the State Department and submitted the original report of their proceedings to Secretary Hay, together with exhibits, plans of forts, etc. Secretary Hay complimented them on their performance of their task, which he considered quite phenomenal. A copy of the report, with valuable military maps of the island, was next presented to Secretary Alger, who said that for himself and the President he desired to congratulate the Commission on the admirable and speedy manner in which it had accomplished its work in securing the evacuation of the island by the Spanish forces. He had anticipated the Commission would meet with great difficulty from both Spaniards and Cubans, and the tact and skill with which all questions were handled deserved the appreciation they received.

The President received the Commission in the library and spoke with hearty commendation of the manner in which they had performed a difficult task. They had rendered a great service to the country. The President then personally thanked each Commissioner, and some time was spent in conversation.

The report consists of 172 typewritten pages, and includes many letters to and from the Spanish officials. As Congress may call for the report it will not be made public by the President. Among the papers left with the President was a letter from the Commissioners highly commending Brig. Gen. Clous for his work as secretary, and recommending him to favorable consideration.

With this formal act one of the most delicate tasks ever committed to a commission is closed. That the evacuation has passed off with so little friction, in the face of the fierce passions which three years of bitter war had engendered, is due largely to the tact of the Commissioners. The labors of Gen. Clous have been especially valuable in meeting the almost endless contingencies which threatened the peaceable conduct of the evacuation.

The condition of work on ships building for the Navy as reported to Chief Constructor Hichborn shows that three battle vessels will be added to the fighting strength before the close of the year and possibly a third which is well advanced and may be ready for commission. The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, building at Newport News, are so well along that both may be expected to be ready for delivery by July 1, and if crews are available they will be attached to some fleet soon after. Following close upon these will be the Alabama, building at Cramp's and not authorized until a year later, but already within 20 per cent. of completion. She will be ready for service by autumn. The Illinois and Wisconsin, the former building at the Virginia yard, and the latter at San Francisco, are not so well advanced, and will scarcely be ready for duty for 18 months. The condition of the British built cruiser Albany, launched last Saturday, insures her completion early in the summer and probably she will be a part of the naval forces by July. Torpedo boat destroyers Dahlgren, Craven and Farragut will be delivered on Feb. 1, and can be commissioned at once. Torpedo boats Rowan, Davis, Fox and Mackenzie will be ready by the same time and all these vessels are expected to be placed in commission promptly in order that their machinery may be shaken down and any weaknesses existing developed. Work on all other vessels of this type has not advanced sufficiently to warrant the Department in expecting that further additions to the torpedo fleet afloat will be made during the next six months. The Goldsborough and Bailey, both thirty-knot destroyers, are half complete and must be delivered late in the summer. Exclusive of these torpedo vessels there are thirty others building, of which several have been laid down and payments have been made on the O'Brien and Nicholson, building by Lewis Nixon at Elizabethport. The only sailing vessel building for the Navy is the practice ship Chesapeake, now half completed and due before the close of the year for assignment to the Naval Academy. The submarine boat Plunger is practically in the same condition she was one year ago and yet lacks fifteen per cent. of completion. No one seems to know when this craft will be ready for trial. Two tugs, the Panacook and Pawtucket, will be put in commission next month. More vessels are now building for the Navy than during any previous period.

If the Government is preparing to put up wooden buildings in Guam, as the despatches from Washington indicate, we fear it will find that it has not taken the best course. Wood is needed for certain parts of all buildings, but it is not the best material for walls in hot countries. There is always something suitable to be found and the humblest material of all, the mud bricks, which form the shelter in hot countries the world over, from Palestine to Mexico, is probably the very best—warmest in cold and coolest in hot weather. Brick if properly plastered inside affords the fewest chinks for insects to harbor in and if faced outside with the wide veranda which is so necessary in tropical climates, it is a very durable material. The honor of being the oldest house in America is disputed by two buildings, one of which is an adobe house in Santa Fé, said to be 250 years old. Both economy and wise provision indicate that the material for buildings should be sought in Guam itself.

Sergeant F. Reissman of West Point, N. Y., has devised a coat and hat rack, easily attached and detached to and from poles of tents. It is indestructible, being made of one piece of steel wire, nothing to get out of order and always ready for use, and is strongly recommended by the Quartermaster General, U. S. A., and has been adopted for the West Point Cadets.

The war has had the good effect of enlightening Congress upon the merits of smokeless powder, and the unwise economy which left the Ordnance Department unprepared with this explosive at the outbreak of the war will give place to adequate provision. The House Committee will probably recommend an item of \$1,000,000 for this purpose and phrase the item so that the whole sum will be available for purchase of the powder instead of "purchase and manufacture."

The 2d Regular Infantry, now at Anniston, Ala., will shortly be ordered to Cuba to join the command of Gen. Bates. It has been reported incorrectly that this regiment would go to Fort Leavenworth. The 3d Infantry will leave Fort Snelling in a few days, for New York to take transportation to the Philippine Islands.

How is it that the Germans in the Pacific have such a bad name? Their consul in Samoa is accused of making much unnecessary trouble in violation of the Berlin treaty. The same man is reported to have given notice that Germany will seize Savao, the most fertile of the Tonga group, unless the Tonga government pays private debts which the natives owe to a German company. In the Philippines the Germans are accused of trying to make matters difficult for the Americans. Either these stories are inventions or the Emperor is guilty of supporting his representatives in a foolish and dangerous attitude toward peaceable neighbors. The report of the Samoan consul's misconduct has been repeated frequently and now has reached a pass that will oblige his government to notice it. Judge Chambers, the American Chief Justice, lately gave judgment for Malleton and against Mataafa, as claimants to the throne. Mataafa proved to be the stronger and defeated his rival's followers in a battle, in which he had the company and apparently the active aid of the German consul. Justice Chambers went on board the British vessel Porpoise for safety and the consul with the Municipal President, Raffel, also a German, broke into the courthouse and the latter announced that he was the Supreme Court! The British and American consuls forced the doors and put the intruders out, British marines having landed to sustain them. There must be some basis to the constant complaints of this German that have been coming for several months. Now there will be a gathering of warships. The British may send others to reinforce the Porpoise. We are trying to get one of ours on the scene and perhaps the Prince-Admiral will take our old friend, Admiral Diederich, there in a German ship. Samoa may become a point of acute international interest. Various vessels of our Navy are named for this service, the Philadelphia, from San Diego, Oregon from Honolulu, or one of Dewey's fleet.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Commander of the Department of Santiago, appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs this week and gave a detailed account of his operations in the city and province of Santiago. He estimated the number of troops necessary to maintain law and order in Cuba is for the present, not less than 7,500 men in Santiago province, but after a time, this force could be reduced to 5,000. For the island as a whole 50,000 men would be needed, and it was his opinion that a military force would be necessary for some years. With proper precaution and tact he did not anticipate trouble, and he believed that the insurgent forces would rapidly disintegrate in all parts of the island. Santiago had been a great stronghold of the Cuban insurgents under Garcia, but they had now practically disbanded. He had made no appointments to office except upon the recommendations of Cubans, and in all cases had put them upon their honor in making such recommendations. He had shown absolute trust in them in all matters, going among them always unarmed, and leaving the books of the administration always open to their inspection. He had Cubans in all departments, and his private secretary had at one time been a member of Gomez's staff. Thus, they always knew how their money had been expended, and knew just what their Governor was doing. Gen. Wood was listened to with great attention, and two meetings were given to his testimony. It had been the intention of the Senate Committee to take up the military bills this week, but owing to the length of time given to Gen. Wood, the consideration of the bills was postponed until next week. Although it seems to be the consensus of opinion among Congressmen that the Hull bill will pass the House without any radical change, it is believed that it would be defeated in the Senate. The bill promulgated by Gen. Miles seems to be most favorably regarded in the Senate, and hence the outlook is for a compromise bill. Many Congressmen seem to think that an extra session will be necessary to pass the military bills. If no agreement can be reached before March, the President will certainly call the new Congress, for he and his Cabinet see the necessity for early action.

Contracts will be awarded by the Navy Department in a few days for the purchase of 2,500 eight-inch cast steel shrapnel shell. The following bidders entered the competition. The United States Projectile Company, at \$22.40; the American Ordnance Company, at \$21.75; the Driggs-Seaburg Company, \$18.40; the Payne Company, \$24.00; the I. G. Johnson Company, \$23.45; Falls River Machine Company, \$21.70, and the Taylor Iron and Steel Company, at \$22.08. As the Driggs-Seaburg Company is the lowest bidder for the lot, the contract will be awarded this firm. Contracts will be also awarded early in February for supplying the Navy with fifty sets of six-inch gun forgings for which bids are to be opened on Feb. 1. These guns are all to be manufactured at the ordnance shops in Washington.

A report has recently been received by Gen. Greely from Col. Dunwoodie, Chief Signal Officer, in Cuba, which shows that the work of the Signal Corps there is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The report, which is dated Jan. 18, 1899, shows that 49 telegraph stations are now in operation in Cuba. These stations begin with Guantanamo on the extreme east and extend as far as San Juan on the west. Besides these telegraph offices, there are about 50 telephone stations in operation in connection with the various military posts. The 12th company of the Signal Corps, commanded by Capt. Hartman has been retired from duty with the 2d Army Corps and ordered to Havana.

The results of the heavy and light gun prize firing of 1898, in the British Mediterranean Squadron, show that with heavy guns 259 rounds were fired, at eight knots, and that the percentage of the hits was 30. With the 6-inch quick-firers, steaming twelve knots, the average was also 30 per cent., and with the Maxim guns the average was 46 per cent. These results do not please the British papers. Lately a wrecked torpedo boat was made tight and used for a target, four vessels firing at her as they steamed past in line ahead. The guns used were 12-pounders and 3-pounders, and the first three shells struck her and she was slowly sinking when the rear ship gave her a finishing touch by sending a 3-pounder shell through her bottom as she rolled away from the cruiser. The torpedo boat was altogether under fire for about five minutes, but she was in a sinking condition after the first three or four rounds.

The Howell gun carriage was tested at Sandy Hook Jan. 19 by firing five rounds from a 10-inch rifle with full service charges of 240 pounds of powder. The entire time of loading, manipulating and firing the five shots was 12 minutes and 38 seconds. The Gathmann shell, which has been under trial for some months by its inventor, was also tried. A shell loaded with gun cotton was fired from a 12-inch rifle against an armor plate, which it completely penetrated and destroyed. Another 12-inch shell fired from a mortar also showed great destructive power.

Asst. Engr. Frank C. Williams, U. S. N., appealed from the action of the Auditor for the Navy Department in disallowing his claim for pay between April 23, 1898, when he claims he entered upon duty, to May 11, 1898, the date when he received notice of his appointment as Assistant Engineer and took the oath of office, from which latter date he was paid on the rolls of the vessel to which he was ordered for duty. Acting Comptroller of the Treasury Mitchell has held that the claimant, having performed the duties of his grade under orders, after examination for and in anticipation of his appointment, and having been prevented by the exigencies of the service from sooner accepting his appointment, is entitled to pay from the date of his commission to the date when he was paid upon the rolls of the *Prairie*, upon which vessel he was serving.

"El Heraldo," of Madrid, gives the income of Spain as 866,000,000 pesetas (19.3 cents), of which 399,000,000 are required for the service of the national debt. To this debt must be added 2,048,000,000 pesetas owing on various accounts and if this sum is converted into bonds at the present price, 53, it will require an issue of 3,864,000,000 pesetas and an interest charge of 154,000,000 pesetas at four per cent. The increase in the pension list and the colonial pensions which must be assumed now with some smaller charges, will bring the fixed charges to 635,000,000, leaving 231,000,000 pesetas of the income to carry on the government. Forty-six million dollars is a small sum to support the struggle that Spain maintains against her open and secret foes.

In the case of Chauncey McKeever, who was promoted from Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, under the act of Feb. 28, 1877, which requires the promotion to be made according to seniority, it was held by the Acting Second Comptroller that the officer was not entitled to pay of Colonel prior to the dates of his acceptance of his commission as such. No reason for this opinion is stated in the decision. The Comptroller of the Treasury in reviewing it, says: "I am unable to discover any principle upon which it can be harmonized with the uniform line of decisions of the accounting officers, holding that an officer promoted according to seniority is to be allowed pay of the higher grade from the date of vacancy." The decision of the Acting Second Comptroller in the case of Col. McKeever, is overruled, and the decision of the Auditor of the War Department, is approved.

Col. A. L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy, has been in Washington endeavoring to advance the interests of that institution. The Academy sorely needs a proper library building to hold in safety the collection of books which is unique in this country and would be very valuable anywhere. Cullum Memorial Hall is still to be furnished. Perhaps the superintendent will be able to obtain some extension of the appointment privilege which should be provided for irrespective of the increased Army which we all hope to see established. Unless our enemies are willing to give us four years' notice of a war it will be necessary to be prepared constantly in order to be beforehand.

The national convention called for by Governor Bloxham, of Florida, will meet at Tampa, Fla., Feb. 8, 1899. The object of this convention will be to discuss and suggest methods for placing State troops on the most effective footing. Questions relating to arms, equipment, tactics, clothing, food, and transportation will be considered and discussed by experts. Special attention will be given to the subject of camp sites, sanitation, and all precautionary measures that modern science can suggest, to insure the comfort and health of troops. A commodious building will be arranged for exhibits of such articles as may be deemed desirable for Army and Navy use. The Army and Navy of the United States have been invited to send delegates, as has the Governor of each State.

The Nebraska Legislature has done Col. John M. Stotsenburg, 1st Nebraska, the compliment of calling upon the Secretary of War to remove him. It also demands an investigation of charges made in letters from privates of "harsh and inhuman treatment" and failure to properly conserve their health. One member who has a son in the regiment begged the House to "help to remove the tyrant's hand from the throats of the Volunteers." This regiment is in the Philippines and hereafter when the conduct of Volunteers is assailed we shall be bold to maintain that there is one well governed regiment among them, the 1st Nebraska, Col. Stotsenburg is 1st Lieutenant, 6th U. S. Cavalry.

A press despatch of Jan. 16 from Santiago de Cuba says: "To-day was observed as a holiday, owing to the news received from Dr. Joaquin Castillo, who accompanied Gen. Wood to Washington, that the administration had decided to grant virtual autonomy to the province, and that there would be no centralization of authority at Havana. Crowds headed by Cuban bands paraded the principal streets, and a mass meeting was held, so that the people could express their appreciation of the efforts of Gen. Wood for the betterment of the province. A popular subscription was started to give Gen. Wood and Dr. Castillo a reception on their return. The streets are filled with enthusiastic Cubans cheering President McKinley and Gen. Wood."

In presenting the Druce case before the Chancellor of London some interesting cases of identification long after death were cited. The remains of Charles I., after the lapse of 165 years, were completely identified according to the account of the opening of his tomb given by Sir Henry Hallford. The bodies of other kings—namely, those of William Rufus, Henry I., Richard I., King John, and Edward I.—had at different times been more or less satisfactorily identified. John Hampden's remains had been readily recognized after 185 years in the grave. The face in the case of Charles I. was found to bear a striking resemblance to the King on coins, busts, and in paintings. The search for Hampden's body was made on July 21, 1828, in the presence of Lord Nugent and others, in Hampden Church, Buckinghamshire. The coffin was a leaden coffin enclosing two wooden ones; the inner of which was filled with sawdust. The face was white and marbled with blood vessels.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy were made during the past week as follows: Ellery Farmer, La Grange, Mo.; Paul P. Waller, alternate, Hannibal, Mo.; Andrew O. Rye, alternate, Ishpeming, Mich.; Christopher England, 20 Woodbine street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Geo. W. Cohen, alternate, 272 Keap street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Levy G. Brown, Tupelo, Miss.; Joseph S. Vandiver, alternate, Baldwin, Miss.; Elvid Hunt, Gloverville, N. Y.; John Jay Putnam, alternate, Ephrata, N. Y.

COLLEGE GRADUATES FOR THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In an article from the Pittsburgh "Dispatch" published in the last issue of your paper, occurs this statement: "These places would not necessarily be filled with political favorites, but they cannot be filled with trained military men, for the country does not contain them."

It is the latter half of this sentence which has attracted my attention, owing to the fact that it is an example of constantly recurring statements which are not true.

Nearly, if not all, the States of the Union have an institution variously known as the State University or College, or State Agricultural College, a national institution, supported by the people of the State. By the act of Congress which made them, the study of military science and tactics is made compulsory on every male student not physically disqualified. The instruction is given in every case by a 1st Lieutenant of the U. S. Army, stationed at the institution for a period of three years. To those who successfully complete the prescribed four-year course is given a military diploma, which is Special Order 105, A. G. O., W. D., Washington, D. C., May 4, 1892, in which it is stated that the cadet is capable of fulfilling the duties devolving upon a commissioned officer, with honor and ability, either in the Regular Army of the United States, or the militia of the several States.

In the institution with which I am familiar, the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the whole four years' course of study is essentially the same as that of West Point. It is a scientific course, strong in mathematics and English, which is compulsory. The required agriculture is of such a nature as to be particularly valuable to an Army officer, dealing, as it does, largely with the nature and formation of soils, and with drainage.

The Infantry Drill Regulations are taken up in their entirety in the classroom each year during the course. Military science is taught by means of lectures almost identical to those at West Point, covering Explosives, Military Law, Artillery, the Art and Science of War and Fortifications. In the first and second years all the students are privates, and are drilled in the setting-up exercise, marchings, etc., Bayonet Drill, Company and Battalion Drill, also in Artillery Drill, with two of the modern 3-inch field guns. From the men of the third year are appointed the non-commissioned officers, who, besides performing their respective duties in the drills above mentioned, are exercised in the Saber Drill. From the fourth year men are selected the commissioned officers, who are all required to take their turn at commanding the battalion. Particular attention is paid to the Extended Order Drill, also to rifle practice and signalling by flags and heliograph.

For years the battalion of the M. A. C. has had a high record for efficiency, as is evidenced by the official reports of Inspector General R. P. Hughes, U. S. A. It is naturally gallant to graduates of this college, as well as others, holding the Government's diploma, certifying to their military ability, to be so entirely ignored by those in authority, and by the public. Civilians, without the slightest knowledge of military matters, are constantly appointed to commissions by virtue of political favor, while the man who has spent four years in study and drill, fitting himself for the position, is not even given an opportunity to go before the Board for examination.

For justice's sake, and the welfare of our newly organized Army, it seems that it is now high time for the War Department to cease repudiating its own diplomas, and give the graduates of "national" institutions a chance. I have no doubt what is true of the Massachusetts Agricultural College is true of nearly all the State colleges of the United States.

F. E. DE L., B. Sc.,
Ex-Cadet, 1st Lieut. and Adj., M. A. C. Battn.

OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The first land forces of the United States to cross the Atlantic are now steaming towards Manila, via the Suez canal, on the first of the refitted Army transports, the Grant, which sailed from New York January 19. The troops which have the honor of being the first to cross the Atlantic are the 4th U. S. Infantry and the 1st Battalion of the 17th Infantry, numbering in all 1,728 officers and men, under command of Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, U. S. V. With them were forty wives and children of officers.

The 4th U. S. Infantry, in command of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall (Colonel, 4th Inf.), arrived in Jersey City from Fort Sheridan, Ill., Jan. 17, 1,400 strong, and in fine condition. It came in on a train of 42 cars divided into three sections. After a breakfast cooked on the cars, the regiment crossed on a ferryboat to the ship, being saluted by the whistles of steamers in the river. New Yorkers regretted that the regiment, with the battalion of the 17th, had no opportunity to parade in the city before sailing. Therefore the only view of the second city in the world the boys had was what they gained from the ferryboat and from on board the transport.

The battalion of the 17th Infantry, 411 men, arrived from Columbus, Ohio, several hours later than the 4th. Maj. W. P. Rogers was in command, and the companies were commanded by the following officers: Co. B, Capt. G. H. Roach; Co. I, Lieut. French; Co. M, Capt. C. D. Clay, and Co. G, Lieut. R. C. Davis. Surg. Hess was with the battalion. Like the 4th Infantry, they are a fine-looking body of men, and during the stay of the regiment in Columbus it received many honors from the citizens there. It was escorted to the cars in Columbus by the 4th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. Two men of the 17th were found to have the measles, and they and several suspects were sent to the hospital at Governors Island. Both the 4th and 17th sustained heavy losses in Cuba, being engaged at Caney.

The Grant, which was formerly the Mohawk of the Atlantic Transportation Co., is the largest and finest vessel of the transport fleet, and under the direction of Q. M. Gen. Ludington has been fitted up in the most thorough manner. It is the first of our large troopships to go out, and is the exemplar of the fleet. Many of the men had never seen so large a ship before and examined their quarters with great curiosity. The ship is painted white, and with flags streaming from every mast made a fine sight. Her departure was delayed for two days by a steel hawser getting foul of the screw.

The sailing of our first troopship was signalled by a visit of officers from Washington, among whom were Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Adj. Gen. Corbin, Victor L. Mason, secretary to Gen. Alger; O. M. Gen. M. I. Ludington, Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, Maj. George H. Hopkins, Maj. William F. Huxford, clerk of the Senate Committee; Mr. Reeves, clerk of the House Committee, and D. T. Alger, a cousin of Secretary of War Alger; and Representatives Marsh, Griffin, Fenton, Belknap, McDonald, Lentz and Jett,

The vessel ran up the Hudson river in the evening before she sailed as far as the Grant tomb. She is expected to reach Manila about Feb. 28. She was saluted by all the harbor forts as she passed out.

Gen. Lawton has selected the following members of his staff: Aids, Capt. Robert Sewell, son of Senator Sewell; Lieut. E. L. King, 8th U. S. Cav., and Lieut. William Brooke, 4th U. S. Inf., a son of Gen. Brooke; Maj. Clarence R. Edwards (Lieut., 23d Inf.), Adjutant General; Maj. C. G. Starr (Capt., 1st Inf.), Inspector General of Vols., and Col. J. D. Miley (1st Lieut., 2d Art.), A. A. G. Vols., formerly of Gen. Shafter's staff.

The next transport to follow the Grant will be either the Sherman or the Sheridan, the troops booked to sail being the 3d and 12th Infantry and the rest of the 17th Infantry.

Two opposite views of the future of Cuba were presented at a dinner given Gen. Leonard Wood in New York. Gen. Wood made a speech describing the method of his rule in Cuba, which, he said, was based on uniform fairness, openness and treatment of the natives with confidence. "All the public places were filled by representative Cubans without exception. They have filled them so satisfactorily that up to today I have not had occasion to remove a single person recommended by them." His views of the future were elaborated as follows: "If we go slowly and take plenty of time and patience we can certainly put these people on their feet and they would be compelled to say that the United States gave them an opportunity to test their capacity. I believe it is a good plan, for if they fail the strong argument is ours, for we have kept our promise. If they succeed the chances are that under the trade conditions and the many interests which draw them to the United States, they will come to us more quickly if we want them, which I think is an open question, for the present at least. At any rate, they will come to us, if at all, cheerfully and without any unpleasant recollections of compulsion. Of course, the military problems are insignificant. If we want to press them it is quickly done, but we don't want them in that way, I think."

This did not suit Capt. R. D. Evans, who said: "We are perfectly willing to turn the whole Cuban business over to the Army, but when Gen. Wood says, or intimates, that the Cubans can ever govern themselves, I dissent absolutely. I honestly believe, and I don't suppose that I am going out of line as a naval officer when I say so, that when the time comes that the Government of the United States can guarantee a stable government in Cuba, you will find it inhabited by Yankees that belong to the United States."

The day following Gen. Eagan's appearance before the President's Commission his testimony was returned to him with a letter saying: "We have determined that in many instances the vituperative language used by you was not such as ought to have been addressed as a witness to this Board. We think that the personal attacks and irrelevant statements contained in the paper submitted should be eliminated, and before receiving it as testimony we request that you will revise its language, and, if you choose, resubmit it for our consideration." Gen. Eagan returned his testimony Jan. 14 with a letter in which he said: "The objectionable features and what is considered irrelevant matter by you, in which opinion I entirely agree, are eliminated." He did not apologize, but attempted to justify his objectionable language on the ground of strong provocation.

The New York Life Insurance Co. continues to increase the number of its insured, now showing a total of 373,934, and to swell its assets. Its income for 1898 was \$45,431,917, and it paid to policy holders \$21,519,863. Its assets, \$215,944,811, show an increase of \$15,250,376. It has added \$16,537,575 in new insurance, and \$67,000,195 is the amount of the increase in paid-for insurance, which sum brings up the grand total to \$944,021,120 sufficient to nearly provide for the wants of even a billion-dollar Congress. The practical adoption of a three per cent. standard of reserve on all policies, and the separation of accumulations on deferred dividend policies from the unappropriated surplus of the Company, are significant of the conservatism of Mr. McCall's management. The company's invested funds will earn just as much as before, but this change puts it in a position to meet, without danger, such further reductions in the interest rate as may take place during the next generation.

The "Engineering Magazine" comes to the defence of its contributor, Mr. Warren, whose article we referred to recently. It states that the difference in the calculation of speed is explained by the fact that Mr. Warren states both time and speeds between points, Capt. Chadwick from start to finish. Mr. Warren claims that the empty boilers of the Brooklyn were filled with salt water after the chase began. "Engineering Magazine" says: "The significant part of Capt. Chadwick's statement is his extenuation of the facts. 'The New York was using forty-five tons of coal a day on the blockade as it was, and coal economy, he thinks, was more important than readiness to use full power at any moment. Mr. Warren gives the idea that the bridge officers did not realize, when they imposed these conditions of economy, how hard it would be to rise to the always imminent emergency when it should finally come.'"

Official reports show that when the ships of Cervera's squadron left Cape Verde their complements were as follows: Maria Teresa, 556; Oquendo, 487; Vizcaya, 491; Cristobal Colon, 567; Furor, 80, and Pluton, 80, making a total of 2,261. When the squadron issued from Santiago it was 34 short of this number, 8 having been killed in the trenches and 16 wounded, while ten were sick at the hospital. Of the 2,227 officers and men who took part in the battle, 392 were killed and missing, while 120 got ashore and escaped to Santiago, and the remarkable statement is made that only 28 were wounded and succored by the Americans, and 1,687 have returned to their own country. Some of the more recent vessels have gone back to Spain, and the Government is willing to sell others to some of the Governments of South America, which have made some overtures with that view.

The keel of the new Maine has been laid at Cramps shipyard.

The bill to organize a clerical corps of the U. S. Navy to benefit the enlisted clerical branch, which appears elsewhere in this issue, has been introduced in Congress through the efforts of Pickens Naval Garrison, No. 8, R. A. & N. U., Erie, Pa., and it is expected that it will be endorsed by the Order and kindred organizations.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. J. C. Scantling is at Telfair Hospital, Savannah, Ga., recovering from an attack of bronchial pneumonia.

Mrs. Viven, widow of Capt. John L. Viven, 12th U. S. Inf., is in San Francisco, Cal., for the winter, at 2523 Gough street.

Maj. Charles Riggs Parke, Surg., U. S. V., accompanied by Mrs. Parke, is visiting relatives near Scranton, Pa., for a few days.

Col. James Sexton, now of the President's Commission, is reported to be dangerously ill at Garfield Hospital with an attack of grip and acute Bright's disease.

P. A. Paymr. John Irwin, Jr., U. S. N., and Mrs. Irwin, are located for the winter at 1604 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as the guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. John Irwin.

The U. S. S. Yankton, Lieut. Comdr. Dyer, sailed from Norfolk, Va., Jan. 15, for Santiago, Cuba. Mail matter should be addressed to her, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

A Washington despatch says that Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, retired, is critically ill as the result of a stroke of paralysis, and is not expected to live. Mrs. Reynolds and his sons are with him.

The body of Capt. Oviedo y Bustamante, who was Chief of Staff under Admiral Cervera, and who died at the end of July last from wounds sustained in the trenches at Santiago, July 2, has been solemnly interred in the Pantheon at Cadiz, where illustrious Spanish sailors find their last resting place.

The U. S. torpedo boat Rowan, constructed at Seattle, Wash., was given her official trial at that place on Jan. 7. A despatch says that for two consecutive hours she maintained an average speed of 27.54 knots. Her contract calls for 26 knots. Lieut. R. F. Lopez, U. S. N., will have command of the Rowan.

Lieut. Col. R. Birnie, U. S. V. (Capt. Ord. Dept., U. S. A.), has been relieved from duty with the 7th Army Corps and appointed Chief Ordnance Officer, Division of Cuba, with charge of the Division Ordnance Department now located at Havana in the "Pirotecnia Militar," an establishment formerly occupied by the Spanish for the manufacture of small arms, cartridges, etc.

Officers registered at the Navy Department last week: Lieuts. C. A. Gove, E. Lloyd, Jr., M. E. Hall and C. K. Bolles, Chaplain W. O. Holway, Asst. Engr. A. M. Proctor, Capt. Nicol Ludlow, Mate Arthur H. Nickerson, Lieut. Jas. C. Summers, P. A. Surg. Geo. H. Barber, P. A. Paymr. W. L. Wilson, Lieut. Comdr. Z. L. Turner, Paymr. J. N. Speel, and 2d Lieut. U. S. M. C. Henry Leonard.

We are in receipt of the following invitation: "The 'Cosmos' Club of Manzanillo, Americano, Cubano y Español, sends New Year's greetings. Come to our house warming, Feb. 22, 1899." Col. James S. Pettit, 4th U. S. V. Inf., is president of the club and H. W. Berthing secretary, and if the members do not have a good time it will not be their fault. We trust that brotherly love will continue among the "Americanos, Cubanos y Españoles."

There are no other fighters like the clergy. When they consider that the issue calls for action the battle is on at once, and it was probably in this spirit that the following resolution was sent to Gen. Miles: "Resolved, That the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity recognize with devout pleasure the magnificent bearing of Gen. Nelson A. Miles in the crucial ordeal through which he is passing, as an illustration of the soldier, as the cultured officer, and as an illustration of American manhood."

Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, whose valuable book on the Philippines we noticed a fortnight ago, has been appointed by the President to serve on a commission to study the needs of those islands. Other members who have been mentioned are Jacob G. Schurman, president of Cornell University, who will be president of the Commission, and Hon. Chas. Denby, late Minister to China, and now on the President's War Commission. Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey will probably be members also.

Lieut. Muller y Tejeiro, whose interesting "Notes on Santiago" form the best information we have from the Spanish side of the contest there, has resigned from the Spanish Navy, and it is reported that his resignation is due to official criticisms of his book. It is to him that we owe the knowledge of the extremely small number of defenders on San Juan. Perhaps his revelation of the failure to get more men to the front when there were some thousands within a mile of the trenches is the ground of the criticism upon him. His book was in all respects a moderate professional treatment of actual facts.

Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, 5th Art., U. S. A., was married to Miss Elise Hampton, Jan. 18, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The best man was Lieut. Robert Emmet Callan, of the same regiment. The ushers were Lieuts. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th Art.; William Kelly, Jr., 2d Cav.; Eugene P. Jervis, Jr., 5th Cav.; W. M. Copp, 6th Art.; Joseph P. Tracy, 5th Art.; and Mervin C. Buckley, 5th Art. The maid of honor was Miss Helen Traphagen, of Newburg, and the bridesmaids Miss Mildred Burt, Miss Jennie Hinkley and Miss Lucie Giraud, of this city, Miss Ward and Miss Margaret Spurgin of West Point, and Miss Blanche Randolph of New York. Lieut. and Mrs. McNeil will reside in Washington, where he is stationed.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending Jan. 18: Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N.; Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham, U. S. N.; Pay Inspector J. H. Stevenson, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith, U. S. A., and Mrs. Arrasmith; Paymr. J. N. Speel, U. S. N.; Capt. Wm. N. Tisdall, U. S. A.; Capt. Lloyd C. Griscom, U. S. V.; Col. J. B. Babcock, U. S. A.; Maj. C. E. Dutton, U. S. A.; Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. E. Houle, U. S. A.; Maj. F. E. Nye, U. S. A., and Mrs. Nye; Col. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.; Paymr. J. J. Chentham, U. S. N.; Capt. J. E. Willard, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. E. Normoye, U. S. A.; Capt. S. L. Woodward, U. S. A.; Maj. L. E. Campbell, U. S. A.; Surg. L. W. Curtis, U. S. N.; Col. W. Sinclair, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sinclair; Maj. C. W. Foster, U. S. A., and wife.

The following officers of the Army registered at the War Department during the past week: J. E. Normoye, 1. M., 5th Inf.; Capt. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. H. D. Todd, Jr., 7th Art.; 1st Lieut. E. J. Baine, U. S. V.; Capt. W. F. Lewis, Med. Dept.; Col. A. L. Mills, Supt. Military Academy; Capt. Jas. K. Vardaman, U. S. V.; Capt. D. C. Shanks, 18th Inf.; Brig. Gen. J. W. Clouse, A. A. G.; Capt. F. S. Hart, U. S. V.; Col. T. H. Barber, U. S. V.; Maj. F. A. Smith, U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. A. H. Morton, 1st Inf.; Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.; Maj. W. H. Bixby, Engr. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Houle, 3d Inf.; Capt. R. W. Johnson, Med. Dept.; Col. Henry L. Abbot, retired; 1st Lieut. H. H. E. Clarke, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. W. G. Rising, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Frank H. Phipps, Ord. Dept.; Capt. G. I. Cullen, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Blunt, U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Paul Reisinger, 10th Cav.; Capt. E. W. Herrsh, U. S. V.

Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th U. S. Art., on sick leave, is visiting at 2027 Lexington avenue, New York city.

Miss Spurgin, who has been making a visit to her friend Miss Webster, of Washington, returned to West Point last week.

Lieut. H. J. Brees, 4th U. S. Art., the present commandant of Fort Constitution, N. H., visited in New York city this week.

Surg. A. C. H. Russell, U. S. A., is on duty at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and has quarters at the Albany, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Seyburn, wife of Col. S. Y. Seyburn, U. S. A., gave a luncheon on Thursday, Jan. 19, in honor of her guest, Miss Perkins, of Ohio.

Comdr. W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., is spending his leave of absence in California. His family was recently registered at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Mrs. Pond and Miss Pond, wife and daughter of Col. George E. Pond, U. S. A., are at 1538 Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C., during his absence in Cuba.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, visited in New York city and at Governors Island Jan. 18 and was tendered at the latter place the customary honors.

Maj. T. C. Lebo, Capt. F. West and Lieuts. F. C. Marshall, W. C. Short, A. C. Nissen and E. L. Heibergan, of the 6th U. S. Cav., are recent arrivals at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Miss Alice Hamilton, a granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton and a sister of General Alexander Hamilton, of Tarrytown, N. Y., has been adjudged insane. She is very wealthy.

Chief Engr. and Mrs. R. G. Denig, U. S. N., were in Washington a couple of days last week, but Mr. Denig was on his way to the Yosemite and his stay was necessarily limited.

Capt. C. A. Worden, with his Co. E, 7th U. S. Inf., arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 14, to garrison the post on the departure of the 12th U. S. Inf. for Manila via New York.

A wide circle of friends will regret to learn of the serious illness of the young daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Gresham, 7th U. S. Cav. Mrs. Gresham and her daughter have gone to Atlantic City.

Acting Asst. Surg. Arthur B. Smith, U. S. A., has been relieved from further duty at Fort Snelling, Minn., and has been ordered to report for duty with the 3d U. S. Inf., and to accompany that regiment to Manila.

The statement that Lieut. Abbot, U. S. A., of the class of '97, died from an injury received in playing football is incorrect. Lieut. Abbot was not a football player while at the Academy and received no injury playing the game at West Point.

Chief Engr. A. V. Zane, U. S. N., having been detached from special duty with the United States Civil Service Commission and assigned to duty as Steel Inspector at Nicetown, Pa., has given up his house at Falls Church, Va. Mrs. Zane has joined her husband.

Lieuts. J. C. Gillmore and Edward Lloyd, U. S. N., have effected an exchange of station mutually agreeable. Lieut. Gillmore takes Lieut. Lloyd's place on the Solace, while Lt. Lloyd goes to the New Orleans. The changes will be made before the Solace sails for the East.

Col. Hecker, of the Quartermaster's Department, has returned to Cuba, where he will ascertain the condition of the work on the Government docks at Triscarnia and will also take general charge of the transportation at that place. From that point he is to build a railroad six miles in length.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Adele Pegram Myers, of Richmond, Va., to Dr. Richard Frothingham O'Neill, son of Capt. Charles O'Neill, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance. Capt. and Mrs. O'Neill have apartments at the Grafton, on Connecticut avenue.

Maj. Francis L. Hills, for fourteen years engineer of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad Company, has received the appointment of Engineer in Charge of Public Improvements on the Island of Porto Rico. He will assume his duties at once. He was graduated from West Point in 1866 and served in the 3d Artillery until his resignation, April 3, 1870, to enter the profession of civil engineering.

Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., sends a letter to the "Spokesman Review," published in Spokane, Wash., in which he says: "By education, by training, by habits of mind and body, by large experience with human nature and by wide acquaintance, Gen. John R. Brooke is well qualified to meet the exigencies and labors of his great office and his friends will watch his course with interest and admiration."

The appendix to the Report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy has been received from the Public Printer. It comprises not less than 22 double page plates of machinery details of the newer ships for which appropriation was made at the last session of Congress. This appendix contains a vast fund of useful information on the ships of the Navy, and is much sought after by the representatives of foreign powers on duty at the Capital.

The President entertained the members of the Peace Commission at dinner Jan. 9. Besides Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger and the Secretary of the Navy and Miss Long, there were present from the Services Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, Gen. and Mrs. Greene, Gen. Wheeler, Admiral and Mrs. Sampson, Admiral and Mrs. Schley, Capt. Robley D. Evans and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Crowninshield.

Maj. Gen. Shafter was in Washington during the early part of last week and left on Thursday for San Francisco to take command of the Department of Columbia. While in Washington Gen. Shafter visited the Capitol with Maj. Gen. Wheeler, where he was given a very enthusiastic greeting by both Senators and Representatives. The members of Congress practically deserted the floor of the House to meet the hero of Santiago. Gen. Shafter was introduced by Gen. Wheeler.

At the annual dinner of the Society of Colonial War held Jan. 16 at Delmonico's, New York, the Hon. S. L. Woodford was one of the speakers, and gave some interesting reminiscences of the last days of his stay in Spain previous to the breaking out of the war. Gen. F. V. Greene responded to "The Philippine Campaign," Admiral Gherardi to "Our New Navy," Gen. Hawkins to "The Capture of San Juan Hill," and Capt. Bartlett to "The Navy of the United States."

Gen. Jacob F. Kent, U. S. A., was entertained at luncheon at Albany Jan. 17 by Gov. Roosevelt, who first met the General in the trenches before Santiago. Gen. Kent then wore a full beard and his uniform was in pretty bad condition. The next meeting took place at Squadron A's ball at the armory in New York a couple of weeks ago. The General was in full dress, and the Governor looked over the extremely well-groomed gentleman before him without a gleam of recognition in his eye, though he shook his hand cordially. He did not discover the identity until twenty-four hours after.

Maj. S. H. Lincoln, 10th U. S. Inf., was at Delhi, O., Jan. 12.

Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr. U. S. Army, is a recent visitor at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Maj. Thos. Cruise, Chief Quartermaster, 2d Division, 1st Army Corps, is on duty at Columbus, Ga.

Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 17th U. S. Inf. (lately transferred from the 2d Infantry), sailed for Manila, Jan. 18.

Lieut. L. P. Graham, 5th U. S. Inf., has recently returned to the United States from Porto Rico and is visiting relatives.

Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis, Assistant Adjutant General, relinquished duty at St. Paul Jan. 10 and has started for Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler visited Richmond, Va., this week and during his visit was the recipient of continuous ovations and receptions.

During the stay of Lieut. C. Gerhardt, 8th U. S. Inf., in Cuba, the address of Mrs. Gerhardt will be 522 West Grace street, Richmond, Va.

Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art., left Washington, D. C., Jan. 16 for Buffalo, N. Y., with the remains of his brother, who died in the former city Jan. 15.

Lieut. P. A. Connolly, 21st U. S. Inf., relinquished duty at Fort Hancock, N. J., this week and left to join his new regiment at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Maj. Thomas Knox, A. A. G., Mrs. and Miss Knox are in Washington, D. C., cor. Eighteenth street, N. W., and Jefferson place. Miss Knox is a great favorite in society.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee left Havana Jan. 17 for a trip over Havana Province. Enthusiastic receptions are to be accorded him at the various points he is to stop at.

Mrs. Moore, wife of Surg. Gen. John Moore, U. S. A. (retired), is enjoying a visit from her niece, Miss Green, of Chicago, at her home, 903 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Davidson, widow of Gen. Davidson, U. S. A., is passing this winter at 917 Sixteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and is looking forward to a visit from her daughter Mrs. Poppen.

Mrs. Coghlan, wife of Capt. Coghlan, U. S. N., of the Raleigh, which ship has seen such active and important service at Manila, is in Washington, at the Hotel Ebbitt. Capt. Coghlan is expected home shortly.

Gen. C. F. Humphrey arrived in Washington, D. C., Jan. 14 from Havana. Mrs. Humphrey has her sister, Mrs. Mexia, and her two nieces, Mrs. Capron and Mrs. Kennedy, with her at 1326 Nineteenth street, N. W.

Mrs. Van Vliet, wife of Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, received her friends on the 10th inst., assisted by Miss Veazie. Mrs. Van Vliet is passing the winter at 819 Fifteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C., with Gen. and Mrs. Stewart Van Vliet.

"Mark Twain" has written an article for Mr. William T. Stead's new London paper, "War Against War," intended to be the mouthpiece of his disarmament crusade, which he opens with characteristic humor by saying: "The Czar is in favor of disarmament, and so am I. There ought to be no difficulty about the rest of the world."

The Misses Long, daughters of Secretary of the Navy, gave their first and only reception Jan. 11 at the Portland Plaza, Washington, D. C. They were assisted by their grandmother, Mrs. Glover, Miss Colton, Miss Satterlee, Miss Foster, Miss Poore, the Misses Lovering and Miss Thornton. The Marine Band played during the entire afternoon.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., held on Friday, Jan. 13, it was decided to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. William G. Cassard, Chaplain of the U. S. battleship Indiana. Dr. Cassard will visit Carlisle during the next two weeks and lecture on his experiences before Santiago. On his visit to the college his degree will be formally conferred.

A writer in Leslie's "Weekly," reverting to the part our colored troops took in the campaign against Santiago de Cuba, says: "I saw lots of those colored men, and it's my opinion the whole attack would have been nowhere without them. I believe they scared the Spaniards out of their trenches with their yelling and whooping. I never heard such blood-curdling cries as those fellows gave in the charge. The niggers are good fighters, but they have no mercy for the enemy. They thought it was all foolishness taking care of these Spaniards, and some of them swore at me for doing it."

The diplomatic reception on the 10th inst. at the Executive Mansion was limited to 2,000 invitations and was a most delightful gathering of distinguished guests, both foreign and American. The former wore their court dress, and the brilliancy of the scene will long be remembered by those who were present. The Marine Band played all during the evening in the conservatory and the Artillery Band played in the east hall. The Cabinet ladies received with President and Mrs. McKinley. Col. Bingham presented the guests as they entered the room. The Army and Navy were well represented. Admiral and Mrs. Schley received much attention. Gen. Leonard Wood was a conspicuous figure during the evening.

Governor Roosevelt at the recent dinner in New York by the Colonial Club to Admiral Sampson, made a forcible address in response to the toast, "New York and the Navy," in the course of which he said: "I have myself been an eye witness to the deplorable results of a struggle of brave men with inferior arms against an enemy with the best of modern implements. Our artillery at Santiago was practically at the mercy of the Spanish forces for the reason that the Spaniards were provided with smokeless powder, while our men had the old-fashioned black powder. We need to have an effective system of coast fortifications. We need ample means of protection from hostile attack, but more than anything else we need a first-class Navy, a force that is able to go out and find the enemy and smash it on sight."

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger entertained most charmingly Jan. 11 Army officers and their families. As all officers wore their uniforms it added to the brilliancy of the scene. The Marine Band played during the evening. Mrs. Alger's gown was a brocade white moire, with point lace. Mrs. Sheldon's gown was white chiffon and black lace. Mrs. Pibu wore Nile green velvet with ecru lace. The Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart and Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Gen. and Mrs. Willcox, Gen. and Mrs. Vincent, Gen. and Mrs. W. L. Wood, Gen. and Mrs. Miss Cushing, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Van Vliet, wife of Capt. R. C. Van Vliet, Maj. and Mrs. Kuhn, Gen. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. S. Y. Seyburn, Maj. and Mrs. Davis, Maj. and Mrs. and Miss Bliss, Gen. and Mrs. and Miss Greely, Col. and Mrs. and Miss Norvell, Col. Michler, Mrs. Percy, Maj. and Mrs. Muhlenberg, Mrs. and Miss O'Reilly, Gen. and Mrs. Rochester, Gen. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. and Miss Warl, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore and others.

Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., has left New York for his home in Hartford, Conn.

Lieut. John A. Bell, U. S. N., recently on duty at the New York Yard, is now at League Island, Pa.

Capt. J. R. Williams, 7th U. S. Art., Commandant of Fort Preble, Me., left there Jan. 15, to be absent for a week.

The Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion has voted to present to Rear Admiral Dewey the gold insignia of the order.

Maj. Harry C. Hale, of Maj. Gen. Merritt's staff, and Mrs. Hale, lately returned from abroad, visited friends in Buffalo, N. Y., this week.

Mrs. Knapp, widow of Justice Manning M. Knapp, and daughter of the late Joseph Mattison, formerly Commander U. S. Navy, died Jan. 11 of pneumonia at Hackensack, N. J.

Capt. Philip P. Powell, 9th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Powell are now located at 11 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. He is in charge of the recruiting office in that city at 73 Hanover street.

Lieut. E. W. Tanner, 1st U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at New Orleans, La., and has joined at Jackson Barracks for duty, where more officers have been needed for some time past.

Maj. J. N. Wheelan, 8th U. S. Cav., Military Attaché, was presented this week to the Emperor of Germany. Berlin has been very gay for some days, the Emperor's birthday taking place Jan. 20.

Comdr. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., who, by the retirement of Admiral Bunce, was relieved from duty as senior aide on his staff, has left New York for St. Paul, Minn., having been assigned to command the 15th Lighthouse District.

Mrs. J. M. Stotsenburg, wife of Lieut. Stotsenburg, 6th U. S. Cav., and Colonel 1st Neb. Vols., stationed in Manila, arrived safely at that place, after a most pleasant and interesting voyage, accompanied by Miss Olivia O'Brien, of Topeka, Kas.

One of the most beautiful teas of the season was given on the afternoon of Jan. 13, when Mrs. Philip M. Price, widow of Capt. Price, U. S. A., welcomed a large number of friends to her pleasant residence, 1222 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Price was assisted by Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith, Mrs. Kuhn and Miss de Kraft, Miss Miles, Miss Ethel Sigbee, Miss Ennis, Miss Myer, Miss Turtle and Miss Alden. Among Mrs. Price's guests were Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Bingham, Maj. and Mrs. Hoxey, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. Sheridan and the Misses Sheridan, Mrs. Gilmory and Miss Gilmore, Col. and Mrs. Allen, Commander and Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Park, Maj. and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Sawtelle, Mrs. Luddington, Mrs. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, and many other well-known representatives of Army and resident society.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Jan. 12, 1899.

Capt. Charles Steele, Eighteenth Infantry, passed through El Paso this week en route to his home in Alabama. Capt. Steele is home on sick leave from Manila, and has been very ill.

Two hundred sailors from various points in the East spent several hours in El Paso last week en route to San Francisco. It was remarked by the citizens that a more orderly, neater looking lot of men had never visited their town before, and they were the recipients of many marks of kindness.

Lieut. William Glasgow, 1st Cav., who received his promotion recently, has left for his regiment at Huntsville, Ala. Mrs. Glasgow will remain at El Paso for some time.

There has been a good deal of sickness at the post the last month. Whooping cough has been going for the rounds of the children, and the grip and pneumonia among the grown people. Hospital Steward Mallen is quite ill with the grip.

Mr. Theron Kelly, son of Chaplain Kelly, paid a flying visit to his parents last week from Mexico.

Mrs. McNamee, mother of Lieut. McNamee, 9th Cav., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ainsa, in El Paso.

Mrs. A. C. Macomb and her sons, Philip and Alexander, left the post last week for Washington. Later on Mrs. Macomb will join Capt. Macomb in Porto Rico.

Dr. W. Baird, of El Paso, has been given the position of Acting Assistant Surgeon at the post, and will enter upon his new duties the last of the week. Dr. Baird has just returned from Washington.

Dr. John Haskell has received his orders to proceed to Fort McPherson, but has not yet left the post.

Private Hendrickson, who was sent from this post to the insane asylum at Washington last week, was taken down at Louisville with small-pox.

Orders have been received to muster out here the company of Volunteers now garrisoning this post, and they will proceed from here to their homes.

The Mexican Consulate in El Paso was in mourning last week out of respect to the Hon. Manuel Banche, who died in the City of Mexico. He was very well known and respected throughout Mexico.

RECOGNITION OF WAR SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Substantial recognition of the services of officers of the Army during the war with Spain has not gone below those holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. This is undoubtedly due to the limitations imposed by law, and a suggestion is offered below for the correction of the deficiency for which your advocacy is asked:

"Be it enacted, etc., that any officer of the line of the Army below the rank of Brigadier General who served during the Civil War as an officer or enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer service or marine corps, and beyond the limits of the United States, in the war with Spain, and who is now eligible for retirement, or has been retired, under existing law, shall, if he apply therefor within thirty days from the passage of this act, be placed upon the retired list with the rank and pay of the next higher grade to that held by him on the active list."

TWO WARS.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Alexander and Maj. F. von Schroeder, who, with Surg. Maj. O'Reilly, went to Jamaica to inquire into British methods of caring for troops in tropical countries, arrived in New York on the Allegheny. They had a courteous reception with every facility for prosecuting their errand. They found in Jamaica about one thousand troops, of all branches of the service except cavalry. Some of these troops are native, but there are 350 whites, most of whom have been moved into the mountains for security against yellow fever, which is epidemic in the cities. The camp is about nineteen miles out of Port Royal, 4,000 feet above the sea level, and is laid out with special care to keep the troops from contracting the fever. The men will be moved into the cities again when the fever time is past. In the meantime the service falls entirely on the native troops.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, B. C. D. Willets Point, N. Y.; A. Manila; E. West Point, N. Y.
Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A and D, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.

CAVALRY

1st Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, H, I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; N, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment, Huntsville, Ala. Ordered to Savannah, Ga., Jan. 14, to embark for Cuba, with headquarters and six troops. Chief of staff, and six troops at Manzanillo.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and C, E, F, G, I and K, Fort Gibbon, Ala.; A, B, D, H, L and M, Augusta, Ga.
4th Cav.—Headquarters, B and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manila; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, Band and D troop, at Mayaguez, Porto Rico; A, at Camuy, Porto Rico; B, at Utuado, Porto Rico; C, at San German, Porto Rico; G, at Ponce, Porto Rico; H, at Guiales, Porto Rico; I, at Las Marias, Porto Rico; J, at Cienfuegos, Cuba; K, at Las Marias, Porto Rico; L, at Cienfuegos, Cuba; M, at Las Marias, Porto Rico.

6th Cav.—Headquarters, and Troops A, E, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
8th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, G and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; C, D, E, F, H, I, K and L, Nuevitas, Cuba.
9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, D and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and L, Fort DuChesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, K and L, at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Entire regiment at Huntsville, Ala.

ARTILLERY

1st Art.—Headquarters, C and M, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B, Key West Bks., Fla.; D, Jacksonville Barracks, Fla.; E, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort Point, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba.
3d Art.—Headquarters, Angel Island, Cal.; A, Fort Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; C, and F, Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, Angel Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C and D, Fort McHenry, Md.; E and H, Fort Monroe, Va.; F, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; K, Sheridan's Point, Va.; L, Battery Point, Del. and M, Fort Constitution, N. H.

5th Art.—Headquarters, A, F, H and I, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B and G, San Juan, P. R.; C and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, M, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

6th Art.—Headquarters and B, Fort McHenry, Md.; A, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, and G, Manila, P. I.; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; F, H, I and K, Fort Monroe, Va.; L, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; M, Fort Hancock, N. J.

7th Art.—Headquarters, B, I and L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C, Santurce, P. R.; M, Ponce, P. R.; D, Portland Head, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Me.; F and G, Fort Warren, Mass.; A and H, Fort Adams, R. I.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Anniston, Ala., under orders to be in readiness for foreign service.

3d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Snelling, Minn., under orders for Manila, via New York City and Suez Canal.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment en route to Manila via Suez Canal. Sailed from New York Jan. 19 on the transport Grant. Due at Manila about Feb. 28.

5th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H at Santiago, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
7th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, H and I, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; D, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; K, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; L, at Fort Crook, Neb.; E, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, F, H, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; E, G, I and K, Fort Riley, Kan. Entire regiment ordered to sail from New York for Manila.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, G and H, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, D, F and I, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y.

14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, Dyce, Alaska; H, Fort Wrangell, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Entire regiment, Puerto Principe, Cuba.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment, Huntsville, Ala.

17th Inf.—Ordered to Manila via Suez Canal. Companies B, G, I and M sailed from New York Jan. 19 on the Grant, and the balance of the regiment is expected to sail on the transport Sherman about Jan. 27.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ponce, Puerto Rico.

20th Inf.—Ordered to Manila, via San Francisco, Cal.
21st Inf.—Entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment, Fort Crook, Neb. Ordered to Manila via San Francisco.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, D, G, H, L and M, Fort Douglas, Utah; C, E, F and I, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A and H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D and G, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.

STATIONS OF TROOPS AND THEIR COMMANDERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, Dec. 31, 1898.

DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO—Commanded by Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., Headquarters at Santiago.
Morro Castle—K and L, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf. Maj. J. M. Liddell, U. S. V.

Santiago—All of the 5th U. S. Inf. Lieut. Col. Mott Hooten, 5th Inf., U. S. A.
Santiago—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and M, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf. Col. H. H. Sargent, U. S. V.

Santiago—3d Co. U. S. Vol. Signal Corps. Lieut. William Jarvie, Jr., U. S. V.

DISTRICT OF MAYARI—Commanded by Brig. Gen. E. P. Ewers, U. S. V., Headquarters at San Luis.
Cristo—K, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. W. Lowry, U. S. V.

Songo—H, I, L, and M, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf.
Palma Soria—E and F, 8th Illinois Vol. Inf. Capt. R. P. Root, U. S. V.

San Luis—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, G, H, I, K, L, and M, 8th Illinois Vol. Inf. Col. J. R. Marshall, U. S. V.

San Luis—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf. Col. C. J. Crane, U. S. V.

San Luis—All of the 23d Kansas Vol. Inf. (8 companies). Lieut. Col. James Beck, U. S. V.

DISTRICT OF HOLGUIN—Commanded by Col. D. N. Hood, U. S. V., Headquarters at Gibara.

Gibara—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf. Col. D. N. Hood, U. S. V.

DISTRICT OF GUANTANAMO—Commanded by Col. P. H. Ray, U. S. V., Headquarters at Guantánamo.

Guantánamo—Headquarters, B, C and L, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Col. P. H. Ray, U. S. V.

Baracoa—A, G and M, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Maj. T. S. Willey, U. S. V.

Sagua de Tamamo—1, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. W. H. Westmoreland, U. S. V.

Guana—D, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. Robt. B. McBride, U. S. V.
Solidad—K, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. R. D. V. Corpat, U. S. V.
Santa Cecilia—E, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. W. Y. Carter, U. S. V.
Jamaica—F, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. 1st Lieut. R. W. Collins, U. S. V.
Santa Rosa—H, 3d U. S. Vol. Inf. 1st Lieut. Mack E. Laird, U. S. V.

DISTRICT OF MANZANILLO—Commanded by Col. J. S. Pettit, U. S. V., Headquarters at Manzanillo.

Manzanillo—Headquarters, C, D, E, G, I, K, and M, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf. Col. J. S. Pettit, U. S. V.

Campeche—A, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. Geo. C. Broome, U. S. V.

Bayamo—B, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. C. P. Newberry, U. S. V.

Nigrero—F, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. A. C. Carson, U. S. V.

Jiquani—H, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. O. Latrobe, U. S. V.

Vaquitas—L, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf. Capt. H. A. Wise, U. S. V.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive Nominations Received By the Senate, Jan. 12, 1899.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARMY.

To be Major.

Capt. George W. H. Stouch (since retired from active service), 3d Inf., Aug. 30, 1898, vice McCaskey, 20th Inf., promoted.

To be Captains.

1st Lieut. Woodbridge Geary, 19th Inf., June 30, 1898, vice Sharp, 20th Inf., retired.

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Wilson, 2d Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Stafford, 15th Inf., retired.

1st Lieut. Edwin A. Root, 10th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Whitney, 8th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Harry C. Hale, 20th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Drum, 10th Inf., killed in battle.

1st Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, 9th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Morrison, 16th Inf., killed in battle.

1st Lieut. Samson L. Faison, 1st Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Wetherill, 6th Inf., killed in battle.

1st Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., 14th Inf., July 2, 1898, vice Dickinson, 17th Inf., died of wounds.

1st Lieut. Jacob F. Krepes, 22d Inf., July 3, 1898, vice Fornace, 13th Inf., died of wounds.

1st Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf., July 10, 1898, vice Carpenter, 9th Inf., deceased.

1st Lieut. Edgar S. Walker, 8th Inf., July 10, 1898, vice Rowell, 2d Inf., killed in battle.

1st Lieut. Charles McQuiston, 4th Inf., July 23, 1898, vice Kirkman, 10th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf., July 26, 1898, vice Gilman, 13th Inf., deceased.

1st Lieut. Clarence R. Edwards, 23d Inf., July 30, 1898, vice Dodge, 24th Inf., deceased.

1st Lieut. William P. Burnham, 20th Inf., Aug. 4, 1898, vice Hubert, 9th Inf., deceased.

1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., Aug. 7, 1898, vice Barrett, 10th Inf., deceased.

1st Lieut. William H. Johnston, 16th Inf., Aug. 8, 1898, vice Guthrie, 13th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th Inf., Aug. 11, 1898, vice Ketchum, 22d Inf., retired from active service.

1st Lieut. Charles P. George, 16th Inf., Aug. 11, 1898, vice Foote, 9th Inf., promoted.

To be First Lieutenants.

2d Lieut. John A. Gurney (since killed in battle), 24th Inf., June 30, 1898, vice Geary, 19th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Jens Bugge, 3d Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Wilson, 2d Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Root, 10th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, 9th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Hale, 20th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Taggart, 9th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Perry L. Miles, 14th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Faison, 1st Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, 11th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Ord, 6th Inf., killed in battle.

2d Lieut. Lorrain T. Richardson, 20th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice McCorkie, 25th Inf., killed in battle.

2d Lieut. Charles R. Howland, 20th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Michie, 17th Inf., killed in battle.

2d Lieut. Francis P. Siviter, 12th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Sater, 18th Inf., killed in battle.

2d Lieut. Mortimer S. Smith, 20th Inf., July 1, 1898, vice Gurney, 19th Inf., killed in battle.

2d Lieut. Louis M. Nuttman, 21st Inf., July 2, 1898, vice Hasbrouck, 14th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Glenn H. Davis, 12th Inf., July 3, 1898, vice Krepes, 22d Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Franklin S. Hutton, 2d Inf., July 9, 1898, vice Neary, 4th Inf., died of wounds.

2d Lieut. Albert S. Brooks, 18th Inf., July 10, 1898, vice Cabell, 14th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, 9th Inf., July 10, 1898, vice Walker, 8th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Fine W. Smith, 12th Inf., July 11, 1898, vice Bullard, 10th Inf., appointed Commissary of Subsistence.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

First Regiment Volunteer Engineers.

2d Lieut. Percy R. Owens, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Carbonel, resigned.

Sergt. Jasper R. Rand, Jr., Co. E, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Owens, promoted.

Third Regiment Volunteer Engineers.

2d Lieut. William D. Pasco, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Brice, resigned.

1st Sergt. Harley E. Reeves, Co. B, to be 2d Lieutenant, vice Pasco, promoted.

Ninth Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Charles D. Galtier, of Maryland, to be Captain, vice Markley, deceased.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

2d Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 6th Art., to be 2d Lieutenant of Cavalry, to rank from April 27, 1898, vice Williams, 1st Cav., promoted.

Note.—On Dec. 8, 1898, this officer was nominated to the Senate for the above appointment, with rank from Sept. 27, 1898, and was so confirmed Dec. 14, 1898.

This message is submitted for the purpose of correction of date of rank—April 27, 1898, instead of Sept. 27, 1898.

Executive Nominations Received By the Senate, Jan. 13, 1899.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

To be Signal Officers with Rank of Captain.

1st Lieut. George H. Tilley, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Conner, resigned.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Martin, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Wilson, promoted.

1st Lieut. William W. Chance, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Martin, resigned.

1st Lieut. Philip J. Perkins, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Clark, resigned.

1st Lieut. Leonard B. Wildman, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Giddings, resigned.

To be Signal Officers, with the rank of First Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. William E. Davies, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Tilley, promoted.

2d Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Martin, promoted.

2d Lieut. William O. Bailey, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Chance, promoted.

2d Lieut. William W. Colt, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Perkins, promoted.

2d Lieut. Thomas R. J. Campbell, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Wildman, promoted.

To be Signal Officers, with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

First class Sergt. Harry A. Swigert, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Davies, promoted.

First class Sergt. James A. Higgins, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Clarke, promoted.

First class Sergt. George S. Gibbs, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Bailey, promoted.

First class Sergt. Frank Watson Dana, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, vice Colt, promoted.

Executive nominations received by the Senate, Jan. 17, 1899.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Infantry Army.

To be Major.

Capt. George H. Palmer, 16th Inf., Jan. 11, 1899, vice Baker, 4th Inf., retired.

To be Captains.

1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., Aug. 11, 1898, vice Rice, 5th Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. Charles D. Clay, 17th Inf., Aug. 15, 1898, vice Penney, 6th Inf., promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Jan. 12, 1899.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

To be Brigadier General.

Col. William M. Wherry, 17th Inf.

The nominations for appointment and promotion in the Army, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 7, page 438, were all confirmed by the Senate Jan. 13.

The nominations for appointment and promotion in the Volunteer Army, published in the Army and Navy Journal Jan. 14, page 461, and also those in the same issue published on page 471 were confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 13, together with the nomination of Capt. Carroll Mercer, C. S., U. S. V., to be Chief Commissary with the rank of Major.

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

Commanding Army—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 4, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 10, 1899.

The following appointments of Second Lieutenants in the Army, made since July 8, 1898, arranged in the order of the lineal rank of the appointees, are announced:

ARTILLERY.

To rank from July 9, 1898.

Carroll F. Armistead, 2d Art. Alfred A. Starbird, 6th Art.

James B. Mitchell, 4th Art. James F. Howell, 6th Art.

Rush S. Wells, 2d Art. J. C. Goodfellow, 7th Art.

Herbert J. Brees, 4th Art. Ralph P. Brower, 7th Art.

Wm. F. Stewart, Jr., 1st Art. Ward B. Pershing, 6th Art.

C. H. Whipple, Jr., 1st Art. Guy T. Scott, 3d Art.

Joseph E. Douglas, 5th Art. John T. Geary, 7th Art.

Hudson T. Patton, 1st Art. Morrell M. Mills, 5th Art.

Harrison Hall, 5th Art. Chas. R. Lloyd, Jr., 6th Art.

Edward Kimmel, 3d Art. Edward Carpenter, 2d Art.

Wright Smith, 6th Art. Robert B. Wallace, 7th Art.

John R. Proctor, Jr., 5th Art. George Williams, 2d Art.

William M. Copp, 6th Art. Woodson Hocker, 5th Art.

Henry T. West, 2d Art. (since transf. to 11th Inf.)

Henry M. Boutelle, 3d Art. Henry M. Merriam, 3d Art.

(since transferred to 14th Inf.) Oliver L. Spaulding, 3d Art.

Fred. W. Philiterer, 1st Art. Hanson B. Black, 4th Art.

Robt. H. C. Kelton, 1st Art. Conrad H. Lanza, 3d Art.

Peter C. Haines, Jr., 7th Art. C. S. Patterson, Jr., 7th Art.

Winfred B. Carr, 2d Art. Charles S. Haight, 4th Art.

Percy P. Bishop, 4th Art. Arthur F. Casella, 7th Art.

Lyman M. Bass, 3d Art. Harry P. Wilbur, 5th Art.

(since resigned.) Harry L. James, 3d Art.

H. J. Hatch, 4th Art. E. B. Martindale, Jr., 2d Art.

Elmer J. Wallace, 1st Art. Chas. F. Faulkner, 4th Art.

William F. Hase, 6th Art. Earle W. Tanner, 1st Art.

David McCoach, 7th Art. Henry C. Evans, Jr., 3d Art.

William R. Doores, 5th Art.

F. W. Coleman, Jr., 13th Inf. (since transf. to 6th Cav.)
 Louis F. Schindler, 8th Inf.
 Hugh R. Miller, 10th Inf.
 George B. Pond, 3d Inf.
 Dana T. Merrill, 12th Inf.
 Alex. M. Wetherill, 6th Inf.
 C. N. Murphy, 22d Inf.
 T. A. Baldwin, Jr., 24th Inf.

To rank from Oct. 10, 1898.

James B. Allison, 7th Inf. VanLeer Willis, 12th Inf.
 J. Lesene DeWitt, 20th Inf. E. L. D. Breckinridge, 7th Inf.
 Charles E. Mortont, 22d Inf. G. McCaskey, 25th Inf.
 By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, DIVISION OF CUBA, JAN. 7, 1899.

Pending the appointment of a Secretary of Finance for the Island of Cuba, the Military Governor orders that Lieut. Col. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Customs Service, perform the duties pertaining to the office of said Secretary.
 ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Maj. Gen. of Vols., Chief of Staff.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF HAVANA, DEC. 29, 1898.

1. The 5th U. S. Inf. and the 10th U. S. Inf., now on duty within the limits of the city of Havana, are hereby organized into a separate brigade with station in Havana.
 2. Col. Edward P. Pearson, 10th U. S. Inf., is assigned to the command of the separate brigade of troops in this city.
 By command of Maj. Gen. Ludlow.

T. BENTLEY MOTT, A. A. G.

G. O. 1, OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF HAVANA, JAN. 1, 1899.

Pursuant to the order of the President of the United States, the undersigned hereby assumes command as the Military and Civil Governor of Havana.

Until further order is made the several departments and institutions of the city government will remain in statu quo and all officials and employees will continue to discharge their several functions.

WILLIAM LUDLOW, Maj. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF HAVANA, JAN. 5, 1899.

G. O. 1 and 2, c. a., from these Headquarters, are modified by the substitution of the word "provisional" for "separate," making the designation of the command "Provisional Brigade."

By command of Maj. Gen. Ludlow.

T. BENTLEY MOTT, A. A. G.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF HAVANA, JAN. 7, 1899.

The Commanding Officers of the several isolated commands in various portions of the city and suburbs are instructed as follows:

1. To make order that the guards in patrolling the streets take notice of any case of illness or destitution that may come to their attention; to make a careful note of the locality, street and number, and on being relieved to make report of the facts with a memorandum of particulars.
2. Upon receipt of this information by the officer of Guard, he is to collate and report all the cases to the Commanding Officer of his command.
3. The Commanding Officer will detail one or more intelligent and discreet non-commissioned officers as inspectors and instruct them to investigate each case and make report.
4. These reports are to be collated and submitted through Brigade Headquarters to the headquarters of the Department, accompanied by special requisitions for emergency rations, in such quantity as, in the careful judgment of the Commanding Officer, will collectively be needed to relieve the distress or destitution, should such be found to exist. If it be a matter of illness or of the need of special food, the facts will be reported and the medical inspectors will examine into the cases.

By command of Maj. Gen. Ludlow.

T. BENTLEY MOTT, A. A. G.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF HAVANA.

DEC. 29, 1898.

The Commanding Officer of the United States troops in Havana.

Sir: Gen. Ludlow has instructed me to direct: That at 11 o'clock at night all places where spirituous or other intoxicating liquors are sold shall be closed, and that order shall be preserved at all times. That there shall be no large gathering of citizens on the streets and no noisy parades day or night. That no pistols, firearms, knives or other deadly weapons shall be carried by any one except the troops on duty. Persons carrying weapons of any kind in the streets will be arrested and their arms confiscated. That all persons who sell intoxicating liquors of whatsoever kind are prohibited from selling or giving the same to soldiers, and any public place in which it is found that liquor is sold or given to soldiers will be closed and the proprietor arrested. Very respectfully,

T. BENTLEY MOTT, Major and A. A. G.

G. O. 2, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 9, 1899.

Publishes a decision of the Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury relative to payment of burs for advertising in certain newspapers in North Carolina, Florida, and Wyoming, for recruits and supplies for the Army.

G. O. 3, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 9, 1899.

I.—The following order has been received from the War Department:

The three transports now being prepared for the Philippines will be named as follows:

The Mohawk shall hereafter be known as Grant, in honor of the late General U. S. Grant.

The Abolite shall hereafter be known as Sherman, in honor of the late General William T. Sherman.

The Massachusetts shall hereafter be known as Sheridan, in honor of the late General P. H. Sheridan.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

II.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 11 of the Regulations and Decisions pertaining to the Uniform of the Army of the United States, approved May 11, 1897, is amended to read as follows:

11.—ALL OFFICERS, except those in drab felt, according to pattern, to be worn by the troops and in garrison only on fatigue duty and at target practice. For General Officers a cord to be of gold, and for all other officers, of gold and black silk intermixed, according to pattern in the office of the Quartermaster General.

III.—By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 3, General Orders, No. 178, Nov. 8, 1898, from this office, page 2, fourteenth line, is amended to read:

Two common tents for non-commissioned officers, instead of "One wall tent for non-commissioned officers."

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 8, 20TH INF., FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN., JAN. 11, 1899.

On the fourth day of September, 1898, at his home in Gorham, Me., the spirit of our young brother officer, Lieut. Lucien Stacy, passed from our association to the beyond. He died a sacrifice to humanity and from disease contracted while performing his full duty for his country in the Cuban Campaign, as an honored member of the regiment.

His services in the Spanish War were conspicuous for gallantry and the endurance of suffering with silent patience and fortitude.

Lucien Stacy was deservedly a popular man in his regiment. He was true and despised sham. He had an established reputation as an athlete, and after joining the regiment, from the Academy upon which he reflected credit, he acted as instructor in athletics for the enlisted men.

Being sick just prior to the embarkation of his regiment for Cuba, he was sent on recruiting service. He was restless

and unhappy lest the troops should move without him, and his repeated applications for relief that he might join were creditable to him. He joined while the transports were under way and rendered conspicuous service during the Spanish-American War. He took part in the entire campaign, was on July 1st and from that date until the close as Commanding Officer, Company F.

While in Cuba he contracted pernicious malarial fever with which he was still suffering when the regiment landed at Montauk Point. He left that camp for his home which he reached too late to be nursed to recovery.

Before we go from the post he knew so well, for service in foreign parts, we place in the chapel an enduring tablet of marble, as a testimony of our respect for all those who went out with us in April last to meet an unknown future, but who are now buried with the silent dead.

By order of Lieut. Col. McCaskey.

E. M. LEWIS, 1st Lieut., 20th Inf., Adjt.

COURT MARTIAL OF GENERAL EAGAN.

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, Jan. 18, 1899.

The following order is published for the information and guidance of all: War Department, Washington, Jan. 18, 1899.

By direction of the President, a general court martial is appointed to meet in this city at 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1899, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Comy. Gen. of Sub. U. S. A., and such other persons as may be brought before it. Detail of the Court:

Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.
 Maj. Gen. James B. Wadsworth, U. S. V.
 Maj. Gen. Matthew C. Butler, U. S. V.
 Maj. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. V.
 Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. V.
 Brig. Gen. Alexander C. McW. Pennington, U. S. V.
 Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U. S. V.
 Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U. S. V.
 Brig. Gen. Richard Combs, U. S. V.
 Col. Peter C. Hains, C. E.
 Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E.
 Col. Charles R. Suter, C. E.
 Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th Art.
 Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Adv. Gen., Judge Advocate of the Court.

The Court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

Upon the final adjournment of the Court, the members will return to their proper stations.

(Signed) R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The journeys required of the members of the Court in complying with the order are necessary for the public service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 7, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 14, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1119, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1119. The baggage to be transported at public expense, including mess chests and personal baggage, upon change of station, will not exceed the following weights:

Rank.	In the Changing field.	Station.
Major General.....	1,000	3,500
Brigadier General.....	700	2,800
Field officer.....	500	2,400
Captain.....	200	2,000
First Lieutenant.....	150	1,700
Second Lieutenant.....	150	1,500
Acting Assistant Surgeon.....	150	1,200
Veterinary Surgeon.....	150	500

Post and regimental non-commissioned staff officer, Hospital Steward, Chief Musician, and Sergeant of the Signal Corps, each..... 500

For officers, when embarking under orders for extended service over the sea for duty, the allowance of baggage to be transported by the Quartermaster's Department from initial point to port of embarkation and from port of destination to garrison station will be three times the allowance prescribed above for change of station.

These allowances are in excess of the weights transported free of charge under the regular fares by public carriers. They may be reduced pro rata by the commanding officer, if necessary, and may, in special cases, be increased by the War Department on transports by water. Shipments or officers' allowance of baggage will in all cases be made at carrier's risk, including those over roads where tariffs provide for extra charge therefor.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 22, DEPT. SANTIAGO, DEC. 31, 1898.

Maj. Ormond M. Lissak, C. O. O. U. S. V., is announced as Chief Ordnance Officer of this Department, relieving 2d Lieut. M. E. Hanna, 2d Cav., Chief Ordnance Officer.

G. O. 3, DEPT. OF PINAR DEL RIO, JAN. 14, 1899.

I. The Military District of Guanajay is hereby established, its limits to be the same as those of the Judicial District of Guanajay, Province of Pinar del Rio.

II. Col. S. Y. Seyburn, 202d New York Vol. Inf., is hereby announced as Commander of the Military District of Guanajay, and as such will exercise a careful supervision over the issue of rations to any starving inhabitants in the District. Timely estimates of rations required, with statement of numbers of whom food is required, will be submitted to these Headquarters.

III. Works of public improvement within the District, authorized by letter of instructions, dated Jan. 8, 1899, from Headquarters Division of Cuba, will also be under the supervision of the District Commander. Projects and estimates for these improvements will be submitted to these Headquarters for the action of the Department Commander, before work is commenced.

IV. No special return of troops in the Military District of Guanajay will be required, but the troops stationed at Guanajay, including its outposts, will be reported monthly on a Post Return. Tri-monthly returns will also be forwarded as heretofore.

By command of Brig. Gen. Davis.

R. A. BROWN,

Maj. and Insp. Gen., U. S. V., A. A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Leave, two months, is granted Brig. Gen. John N. Andrews, U. S. V. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

The retire from active service this date of Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U. S. A., upon his own application after thirty years' service, is announced. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. James K. Thompson, A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

Maj. Samuel D. Sturgis, A. A. G., U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota. (D. D., Jan. 10.)

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

Maj. William A. Simpson, A. A. G., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., vice Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paym. Gen., U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Maj. Louis A. Craig, A. A. G., U. S. V., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Earl D. Thomas, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., is relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to Greenville, S. C., to relieve Maj. Thomas M. Woodruff, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., who will proceed to Santa Clara, Cuba, for duty as Inspector General. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Whipple, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (Captain, Ordnance Dept.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer service, to take effect March 15, 1899. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Judge Adv., U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, for duty as Judge Advocate, to relieve Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th U. S. Inf., Acting Judge Advocate, who will join his company. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Capt. Charles M. Forrest, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is extended ten days. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

The leave granted Capt. Robert H. Stevens, A. Q. M., U. S. A., is extended twenty-three days. (D. G., Jan. 13.)

Lieut. Col. Otto H. Falk, Special Inspector, Q. M.'s Dept., will proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and such other points as may be designated under instructions from the Quartermaster General of the Army. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

The resignation by Capt. Joseph C. Byron, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., of his commission as 1st Lieut. of Cavalry (8th Regt.), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 14, 1898. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Capt. Marion M. McMillan, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. Joseph Thompson (appointed Jan. 3, 1899, from 1st Sergt., Co. E, 5th U. S. Inf.), to Guanajay, Cuba. Comy. Sergt. Charles A. Moberg (appointed Jan. 3, 1899, from Sergt. Maj. 5th U. S. Art.), to Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Comy. Sergt. William J. Browne (appointed Jan. 3, 1899, from Q. M. Sergt., Co. F, 19th U. S. Inf.), to Santa Clara, Cuba. Comy. Sergt. Jackson S. Britt (appointed Jan. 3, 1899, from 1st Sergt., Co. D, 17th U. S. Inf.), to Sancti Spiritus, Cuba. Comy. Sergt. George Laufer (appointed Jan. 3, 1899, from 1st Sergt., Co. F, 19th U. S. Inf.), to Santa Clara, Cuba. Comy. Sergt. Otto Kraatz (appointed Jan. 3, 1899, from Q. M. Sergt., 1st U. S. Inf.), now at Havana, Cuba, to Trinidad, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

The following officers of the Subsistence Department are assigned to duty as follows: Maj. Harry E. Wilkins, C. C. S., U. S. V., to duty as Commissary on the transport Grant. Capt. James C. Read, C. S., U. S. V., to duty as Commissary on the transport Sherman. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

Comy. Sergt. Joseph Thompson (recently appointed from 1st Sergt., Co. E, 5th U. S. Inf.), will proceed to Guanajay, Cuba, for duty. (D. S., Jan. 5.)

Maj. James C. Mullikin, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

Capt. Carroll Mercer, C. S., U. S. V., is relieved from further duty with the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, and will proceed to Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

Comy. Sergt. August Nleman, U. S. A., will proceed on the first available transport to the United States, thence to Fort St. Philip, Louisiana. (D. S., Jan. 4.)

Comy. Sergt. George Gelling will proceed to St. Francis Barracks, Florida. (Fort Slocum, Jan. 11.)

Capt. James C. Read, C. S., U. S. V., is assigned to duty as A. A. Q. M. on the U. S. transport Sherman (formerly the Mobile), to relieve Capt. Robert H. Beckham, C. S., U. S. V. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

Par. 58, S. O. 9, Jan. 12, 1899, W. D., as relates to Maj. Harry E. Wilkins, C. C. S., U. S. V., is revoked. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

Comy. Sergt. Franklin Rose, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Fort Ringgold, Texas. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

The following transfers are made: Comy. Sergt. Charles Bleisener, to Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Comy. Sergt. Charles Sanders, to Fort Columbus, N. Y. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

Capt. Robert H. Beckham, C. S., U. S. V., on being relieved of his duties as Commissary on the steamer Mobile (now the Sherman), by Capt. James C. Read, C. S., U. S. V., will report in person to Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub. U. S. A., Purchasing Commissary, N. Y. City, New York, for duty as an assistant in his office. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

Maj. Rufus M. Townsend, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Greenville, S. C., and report to Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U. S. V., for duty as Chief Commissary on his staff. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

Capt. Harlow L. Street, C. S., U. S. V., is temporarily relieved from his duties as assistant to the purchasing and depot Commissary at Savannah, Ga., and assigned to duty as Commissary on the steamer Comal, at Savannah, Ga. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, C. C. S., U. S. V. (Capt., 10th U. S. Cav.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army, and will join the 10th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

Capt. Harlow L. Street, C. S., U. S. V., is appointed A. A. Q. M. on the steamer Comal. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 9, S. O. 2, Jan. 4, 1899, W. D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Guy C. M. Godfrey and James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is amended to read: "Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., and Capt. James M. Kennedy, Asst. Surg., U. S. A." (W. D., Jan. 10.)

So much of par. 81, S. O. 258, Nov. 1, 1898, W. D., as relates to Maj. Robert W. Johnson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.), is revoked. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

A. A. Surg. W. Edson Apple, U. S. A., is relieved from further duty with the 5th U. S. Inf., and assigned to duty with the detachment of the 9th U. S. Vol. Inf. at Cobre. (D. S., Jan. 5.)

Sick leave for twenty-one days, A. A. Surg. F. R. Maun, U. S. A., with permission to return to the U. S. (D. S., Jan. 3.)

Maj. Valery Havard, Surg., U. S. A., Chief Surgeon Dept. Santiago Headquarters, and Maj. S. Q. Robinson, Surg., U. S. A., are relieved from duty on the Board of Officers convened by par. 10, S. O. 115, c. a., D. S. Lieut. Col. D. M. Sells, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., is appointed a member of the Board. (D. S., Jan. 3.)

A. A. Surg. S. J. Fraser, U. S. A., is hereby assigned to duty as Transport Surgeon on the U. S. transport Scandia. (D. Colo., Jan. 4.)

1st Lieut. Richard B. Westnedge, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., to accompany the 3d U. S. Inf. to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

1st Lieut. Willard F. Truby, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., recently appointed, will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for duty. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

A. A. Surg. Ben Street, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 7th U. S. Cav., for duty, and to accompany the first detachment of that regiment to Cuba. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. I. B. Phillips will proceed to Fort Constitution, N. H. (Fort Warren, Jan. 11.)

A. A. Surg. J. W. Hart will proceed to Washington Barracks as witness before G. C. M. (Sheridan Point, Jan. 11.)

Acting Hosp. Stwd. C. Hosinger will proceed to Cuba via New York. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 12.)

Hosp. Stwd. W. E. Heywood will proceed to Fort Snelling and report to the C. O., 3d Inf., for duty. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 10.)

Sick leave one month to Maj. John J. Archinard, Brigade Surgeon, U. S. V. (D. Cuba, Jan. 9.)

A. A. Surg. Stephen M. Long, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., to accompany the first transport sailing for Manila, and upon arrival at Manila, will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

A. A. Surg. E. S. Grigby, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington for orders. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

A. A. Surg. John A. Ronayne, U. S. A., will report to the C. O. of the transport Mobile for duty. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

A. A. Surg. Charles B. Mittelstaedt, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Maj. Rudolph G. Ebert, Surg., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board, appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, vice Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverson, Dep. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., retired. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Maj. William C. Gorgas, Surg., U. S. A., will report to Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., for duty as Chief Surgeon. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

A. A. Surg. Charles H. Andrews, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to accompany troops on the first transport sailing for Manila, P. I., where he will report to the Commanding General, Dept. of the Pacific, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

The hospital heretofore known as Alfonso XIII., is designated as Military Hospital No. 1, at Havana, Cuba. Maj. W. C. Gorgas, Brig. Surg., is assigned to command of Military Hospital No. 1, at Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Jan. 9.)

Acting Hosp. Steward, Riley and Coe will report to C. O. 4th Inf., upon arrival of that regiment in New York. (Fort Hancock, Jan. 16.)

Ast. Surg. Allen B. Smith is appointed Exchange Officer. (Fort Hancock, Jan. 16.)

Leave for three days is granted A. A. Surg. H. A. Sautole. (Fort Greble, Jan. 16.)

Ast. Surg. S. L. Steer is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 13.)

Acting Hosp. Steward, E. W. White will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 13.)

The funeral of Pvt. Chas. M. Riordan, Hospital Corps, took place at Washington Barracks, Jan. 13, with military honors.

Leave of A. A. Surg. Henry P. De Forest, further extended to include Jan. 31. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

A. A. Surg. Louis W. Bishop will report to Commanding Officer of troops on board transport Grant, at New York, for duty, to accompany that command to Manila, where, on arrival, he will report to Commanding General, Department of the Pacific, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

A. A. Surg. F. Medina Ferrer, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

A. A. Surg. Arlington Pond, U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., to accompany the first transport sailing for Manila, P. I., and will, on arrival at Manila, report for duty. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

A. A. Surg. J. M. Delgado, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

Maj. Edward O. Shakespeare, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of certain apparatus for the sterilization of water submitted by the Waterhouse Forbes Company. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

The leave for ten days granted Maj. Henry H. Lee, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., is extended twenty days. (D. G., Jan. 17.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Acting Asst. Surg. E. S. Grigsby, U. S. A. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

The troops at Fort Monroe will be paid by Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., U. S. A., on Jan. 13. (Art. School, Jan. 12.)

Majs. Elijah W. Halford and William W. Gilbert, Paymrs., U. S. A., and Majs. George T. Holloway, William B. Dwight and Henry J. May, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., to pay the troops. (D. G., Jan. 11.)

Majs. Seymour Howell and William J. Cowden, Addl. Paymrs., U. S. V., will proceed to Augusta, Ga., to assist in the payment of troops encamped near that point. (D. G., Jan. 11.)

Maj. Otto Becker, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Greenville, S. C., to pay the Battalion of the 4th New Jersey Vol. Inf., encamped near that point. (D. G., Jan. 11.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Jan. 15, is granted Maj. F. C. Lord, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. Cal., Jan. 5.)

Maj. Jonas M. Cleland, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will report to Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., U. S. A., for duty pertaining to the payment of troops. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

Maj. George W. Fishback, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed from San Juan, Porto Rico, to New York City, on official business. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Maj. Frank M. Hammond, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., for the purpose of receiving and computing the muster-out rolls of the 69th New York. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

The muster-out assignment of Paymasters for the payment of troops stationed in the Division of Cuba is made, viz.: At Pinar del Rio, Guanajay and Mariel, Dept. of Pinar del Rio, by Maj. Benjamin F. Havens, Addl. Paymr. of Vols.; at Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara, and Cienfuegos, by Maj. Glen H. Logan, Addl. Paymr. of Vols.; at Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, Dept. of Puerto Principe, by Maj. Clark M. Carr, Addl. Paymr. of Vols.; at Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus, Dept. of Santa Clara, by Maj. S. Heth Tyler, Addl. Paymr. of Vols. (D. Cuba, Jan. 9.)

Leave, seven days, is granted Maj. Henry J. May, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. G., Jan. 17.)

Leave, nine days, is granted Maj. Manly B. Curry, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V. (D. G., Jan. 17.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Clarence P. Townsley, C. O. O., U. S. V., is relieved from his present duties and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Thales L. Ames, O. D., U. S. A., of his commission as 2d Lieut. of Artillery (3d Regt.), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 14, 1888. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. William H. Tschappat, O. D., U. S. A., of his commission as 2d Lieut. of Artillery (5th Regt.), only, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 14, 1888. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

Ord. Sergt. Jas. Ruby will proceed to Sabine Pass, Texas, for duty. (Fort Adams, Jan. 14.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Military Academy, is granted 1st Lieut. David M. King, O. D. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to the works of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., on business pertaining to the manufacture of metal linings for shells containing wet gun cotton. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed three visits to the following named places, during the months of January, February, and March, 1890, on business pertaining to the inspection of powder in process of manufacture: Works of Laffin & Rand Powder Company, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; works of the Dittmar Powder Company, Farmingdale, N. J.; works of Lewis Nixon, Keyport, N. J. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to the works of the American Tube and Iron Company, Middletown, Pa., on business pertaining to the test of parts of pneumatic dynamite guns. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

1st Lieut. George Montgomery, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed from Sandy Hook, N. J., to the works of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the inspection of telescopic sights, in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. David M. King, O. D., U. S. A., of his commission as 2d Lieutenant of Artillery (4th Regt.), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 14, 1888. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Jay E. Hoffer, O. D., U. S. A., of his commission as 2d Lieutenant of Artillery (3d Regt.), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 14, 1888. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Maj. M. C. Butler, Chief Ordnance Officer of Vols., is appointed A. A. Q. M. at Havana. (D. Cuba, Jan. 9.)

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed ten visits during each of the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1890, to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

Capt. Frank E. Hobbs, O. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed ten visits during each of the months of January, February, March, April, May and June, 1890, from New Haven, Conn., to the works of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company, Derby, Conn., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

1st Lieut. John W. Joyce, O. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed one visit each week during the months of January and February, 1890, to the works of the Economy Foundry and Machine Company, Syracuse, N. Y., on business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

So much of par. 62, S. O. 6, Jan. 9, 1890, W. D., as relates to Capt. David L. Hough, 1st U. S. Vol. Engrs., is amended so as to direct him to proceed on the U. S. transport Manitoa from Savannah, Ga., to Havana, Cuba, for the purpose of transferring his responsibility for Government property to his successor. On completion of this duty he will return to his proper station in New York City, New York. (W. D., Jan. 15.)

1st Lieut. Col. Henry D. Borup, C. O. O., U. S. V. (Capt., O. D., U. S. A.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army to take effect March 16, 1890. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

1st Lieut. Colden L. H. Ruggles, O. D., U. S. A., will make not to exceed two visits during each of the months of January and February, 1890, to each of the following named places, on business pertaining to the manufacture of car-

tridges: The U. S. Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass.; the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. John H. Rice, O. D., U. S. A., of his commission as 2d Lieut. of Cavalry (3d Regt.), only, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 14, 1888. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

CHAPLAINS.

The leave for seven days granted Chaplain Henry Swift, U. S. A., is extended twenty-three days. (D. Colo., Jan. 7.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Edgar A. Strymer, 3d U. S. Cav., is further extended 3 days. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

4TH CAVALRY—COLONEL CHARLES E. COMPTON.

Leave, one month, to take effect about Jan. 20, is granted Capt. James B. Erwin, 4th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (D. D., Jan. 9.)

Col. Charles E. Compton, 4th Cav., having reported, is assigned to station at the Presidio of San Francisco. (D. Cal., Jan. 7.)

1st Lieut. John M. Neall, 4th U. S. Cav., will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

1st Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as A. D. C. on staff of Maj. Gen. Wheeler. He will report to Commanding General, Department of California, for assignment to duty with regiment en route to Manila. Upon arrival there will join his troop. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. SUMNER.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th U. S. Cav., is further extended ten days. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

2d Lieut. James H. Reeves, 6th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report in person to the C. O., 2d U. S. Cav., for duty with a troop of that regiment. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

Capt. Elton F. Wilcox, 6th U. S. Cav., is detailed as a member of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., vice Capt. William Stanton, 6th U. S. Cav., relieved. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Six troops of the 7th Cav., A, C, E, G, I and L, sailed in the transport Newport from Savannah for Havana, Cuba, Jan. 12.

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

Leave, two months, to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave, is granted 2d Lieut. Mortimer A. Higelow, 8th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

Lieut. Col. Wirt Davis, 8th Cav., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to Fort Worth, Tex., and inspect the money accounts of all disbursing officers of the Corps of Engineers. (D. Colo., Jan. 11.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITSIDE.

Capt. William H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cav., Acting Inspector General, Dept. of the Missouri, will repair to Washington, D. C., on business pertaining to his recent duty as Acting Indian Agent. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

1st Lieut. Douglas Settle, 10th U. S. Inf., will proceed not later than Jan. 16, 1890, to Macon, Ga., for temporary duty as Assistant Muster Officer. (W. D., Jan. 10.)

Maj. Theodore J. Wint, 10th Cav., is ordered to St. Paul as Acting Inspector General of Department of Dakota. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

Leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 10th Cav., is further extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 11.)

Leave granted Capt. Charles G. Ayres, 10th Cav., is extended seven days. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

2d Lieut. Marie W. Tanner, 1st Art., will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty. (D. G., Jan. 11.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL MARCUS P. MILLER.

Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., is detailed as Muster Officer, Dept. of California, in addition to his other duties, vice 1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art., relieved. (D. Cal., Jan. 6.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Ramsay D. Potts, 3d U. S. Art., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Sergt. M. W. Crocker, 2d Art., will proceed to Savannah, Ga. (Fort Warren, Jan. 13.)

Sergt. Geo. T. Taylor, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Columbus en route to Havana. (Fort Monroe, Jan. 12.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Kenneth Morton, O. D., U. S. A., of his commission as 2d Lieutenant of Artillery (3d Regt.), only, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 14, 1888. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. W. S. Volkmar, 4th Art. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 12.)

1st Lieut. J. L. Summers and Sergt. R. Scarlett, 4th Art., will proceed to Washington Barracks as witnesses before G. C. M. (Sheridan Point, Jan. 11.)

Corp. G. J. Young, 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corps. H. L. Eura, D. McKeown, W. J. Royster and J. H. Murray, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

Maj. George B. Rodney, 4th U. S. Art., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., for duty with the Light Artillery Battalion at that post. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

2d Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th U. S. Art., will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, report to Major E. Van Arsdale Andrus, 4th U. S. Art., Chief Muster Officer, Columbia, S. C., for duty as Assistant Muster Officer. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

2d Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Columbus, N. Y., and report as witness in case of P. Mat A. Matthews, Bat. K, 2d Art. (S. O. 13, D. E., Jan. 17.)

Lieuts. H. J. Hatch and J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., 4th Art., are each granted 5 days' leave. (Fort Constitution, Jan. 16.)

Maj. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., C. O. O., Vols. (2d Lieut., 4th Art.), is honorably discharged Volunteer service, to take effect upon expiration two months from date of his reporting for duty at the Military Academy. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

Sergt. W. H. Feeley, 1st Art., will proceed to Bath Beach to arrest a deserter. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 10.)

Corp. John Davis has been promoted to Sergeant in Battery C, 5th Art.

Sergt. Robert Bonney, A, 5th Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Hamilton, Jan. 9.)

Corp. Albert Devereaux, A, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

During the absence of 2d Lieut. C. H. McNeill, 5th Art., 1st Lieut. G. G. Gatley, 5th Art., will perform duties of Adjutant, Post Treasurer, Librarian and Secretary of Lyceum. (Washington Barracks, Jan. 13.)

Corp. R. O. Tillotson, L, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

Upon completion of his duties at Montauk Point, 2d Lieut. William F. Hase, 6th Art., will return to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. (S. O. 12, D. E., Jan. 16.)

2d Lieut. W. B. Pershing, 6th Art., is detailed Q. M., Commissary, Post Treasurer and in charge of Post School. (Fort Hancock, Jan. 16.)

2d Lieut. William F. Hase, 6th U. S. Art., will proceed to join his battery. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

1st Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, 6th U. S. Art., Q. M., Fort McHenry, Md., will take temporary charge of the office of 1st Lieut. William C. Davis, 6th U. S. Art., at Baltimore, Md., during the latter's absence. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

2d Lieut. Benjamin M. Koehler, 6th U. S. Art., will report

by telegraph to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U. S. V., Chief Muster Officer for New York, for duty as Assistant Muster Officer. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

Corps. J. S. Payton and John Arnold, Light Bat. G, 6th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL WILLIAM SINCLAIR.

Pvt. John Nolligan, 1st Art., Fort Slocum, N. Y., was struck and killed by a railroad train, Jan. 13, near Woodside, N. Y.

Sergt. W. Krebs, H, 7th Art., will proceed to Providence for a deserter. (Fort Adams, Jan. 17.)

Sergt. W. E. Donahue, K, 7th Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Schuyler, Jan. 17.)

1st Lieut. John D. Barrett, 7th Art., will assume duties of Chief Muster Officer for Maine. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

The leave granted Capt. Francis J. Kernan, 2d U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

Leave granted 2d Lieut. James E. Bell, 2d Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

The 3d Inf. will proceed to Manila via New York, instead of via San Francisco.

Capt. William Gerlach, 3d U. S. Inf., having been relieved from duty with that regiment, is assigned to duty at Fort Snelling, Minn. (D. D., Jan. 9.)

Co. G, 3d Inf., will be relieved from duty at Walker, Minn., upon the arrival of Co. A, 7th Inf., and will proceed at once to Fort Snelling, Minn., for station until further orders. (D. D., Jan. 9.)

Advices from Fort Snelling state that the 3d Inf. is fully recruited to over 1,000 men, and that there is in reality 100 men over the number allowed by law. Col. Page has telegraphed to the War Department asking for permission to form a "permanent party" of 100 men, who will be unassigned and remain at the post until other disposition is made. The regiment had made great strides toward getting ready for departure to Manila, and little remains to be done besides assigning the recruits now at the post.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 3d Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

Sick leave for twelve days is granted 2d Lieut. Frank Halstead, 4th Inf., to date from Jan. 1. (D. L., Jan. 11.)

The retirement from active service of Maj. Stephen Baker, 4th U. S. Inf., after thirty years' service, is announced. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

The regiment sailed from New York for Manila on the transport Grant, Jan. 10, in excellent shape. An account of their departure will be found in another column.

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

Sick leave, two months, is granted 1st Lieut. S. M. Hackney, 5th U. S. Inf., with permission to return to the U. S. (D. S., Jan. 6.)

1st Lieut. Harry A. Smith, 5th Inf., is detailed as a member of the G. C. M., appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., vice 1st Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 5th Inf., relieved. (D. G., Jan. 13.)

Leave, thirty days, is granted 1st Lieut. and Q. M. James E. Normoy, 5th U. S. Inf., with permission to return to the U. S. (D. S., Jan. 5.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

Sergt. W. E. Coffey, 6th Inf., will proceed to Columbus Barracks and report to C. O., 17th Inf. (Fort McHenry, Jan. 9.)

Capt. Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf., will proceed not later than Jan. 20, to Macon, for duty as Assistant Muster Officer. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

Co. B, 7th Inf., will proceed from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (D. L., Jan. 12.)

Capt. James M. Burns, 7th U. S. Inf., is assigned to Co. E of that regiment, and will join his company. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick Perkins, 8th U. S. Inf., is further extended 2 months. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

The extension of sick leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. Kirkman, 8th U. S. Inf., is further extended two months. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect upon the expiration of present leave, is granted 2d Lieut. Bert. H. Mercant, 8th Inf. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Leave for ten days, to take effect when in the opinion of the post commander his services can be spared, is granted Capt. C. M. Rockefeller, 9th Inf. (S. O. 13, D. E., Jan. 17.)

Major J. M. Lee, 9th Inf., is appointed Summary Court Officer. (Madison Barracks, Jan. 14.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD P. PEARSON.

The sick leave granted Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, 10th U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Charles W. Penrose, 11th U. S. Inf., is further extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

12TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN N. ANDREWS.

Leave for four months is granted Maj. Henry H. Humphreys, 12th Inf. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. M. D. Williams, M, 13th Inf., will proceed to Fort Porter in charge of a deserter. (Fort Niagara, Jan. 13.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Capt. James B. Goe, 13th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Leave, two months, is granted Capt. Marion B. Saffold, 13th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. Wendell L. Simpson, 14th U. S. Inf., A. A. Q. M., at Fort Trumbull, Conn., will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Plum Island, N. Y. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

Capt. Frank Taylor, 14th Inf., will proceed to Fort Canby, Wash., on public business connected with the muster-out of Battery C, Heavy Art., California Vols. (D. Cal., Jan. 10.)

1st Lieut. Henry P. McCall, 14th U. S. Inf. (Captain and Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A.), will report before the Examining Board at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.

Leave for one month, to take effect Jan. 15, 1890, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel P. Lyon, 16th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Maj. Henry C. Ward, 16th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the Board of Management of the exhibit by the Government of the United States at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition in the city of Omaha, Neb., and will join his regiment. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

17TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JAMES W. POWELL.

Maj. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., for surgical treatment. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

Columbus, O., gave the 17th Inf. a great ovation before its departure for the Philippines.

Companies B, G, I and M, comprising the 1st Battalion of the 17th Inf., under Maj. Rogers, sailed from New York for Manila, Jan. 19, on the transport Grant, and should reach the Philippines about Feb. 23. The 2d and 3d Battalions will probably sail on the transport Sherman about Jan. 27.

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Hobe, 17th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty with the 14th U. S. Inf., and will be assigned to duty in the Department until the arrival of the 17th U. S. Inf. therein, when he will join that regiment for duty. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Sick leave, three months, is granted Maj. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th U. S. Inf. Maj. Roberts will return to Columbus Barracks.

(For continuation of Army, see page 491.)

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the most reliable source of information they had was
the Journal. In it they found all it was necessary for

them to know, and we feel that it has become a part of
our family life to such an extent that we would rather
do without—I had almost said our coffee—than to not re-
ceive its weekly visits."

Some of our subscribers have favored us with extracts
from letters received from officers serving beyond the
seas and with items of personal interest. We should be
glad to have all of our subscribers understand that such
information is always welcome in the office of the Army
and Navy Journal. The friends of officers, and the
friends of their families, in and out of the service, are
watching eagerly for every scrap of information concern-
ing the movement of the men and the commands in which
they have an interest. A letter or a bit of personal in-
formation is in the nature of a direct communication with
one's friends. Great changes have come over the Army
within the past year, and others are to follow, and we
need the help of all friends in the service to enable us to
keep track of them. What we say here is intended to in-
clude the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Revenue Cut-
ter Service, as well as those whose service is confined to
the land. How are you faring, gentlemen? How do you
like service in the tropics and how does it differ from
that to which you have been accustomed? What are the
new problems that you are dealing with, and what is your
opinion as to the character of your tropical and semi-
tropical fellow citizens? All of these questions, and oth-
ers that will occur to you, we shall be glad to have an-
swered.

We are glad to learn that the Army may look very
soon for a new book from Lieut. John H. Parker, on
"The Tactical Organization and Uses of Machine Guns
in the Field"—the first book ever written on this sub-
ject. It will be complete, both as to history and as to
the technical points, and ought to be useful, in determining
the proper status of the new weapon. A work of this
kind is much needed—something that should be to this
subject what Col. Wagner's invaluable book on Organiza-
tion and Tactics is to the rest of the service. We hope
sincerely that Lieut. Parker's enthusiasm and confidence
in the machine gun combined with the valuable experi-
ence with it at Santiago and Omdurman will lead as
promptly as possible to its formal adoption in the service.
We have heard Lieut. Parker's book on the Gatlings at
Santiago commended very highly by officers, and it will
always be valuable not only for its main subject matter,
but for its competent testimony to the plan of an inter-
esting fight and its story of an American Army in the
field.

In his "Old Navy and the New" Admiral Ammen
tells us that "in landing troops north of Fort Fisher at
the time of the first bombardment, forty boats belonging
to men-of-war were capsized, several men were drowned,
and many were marines, and the ammunition melted,
from the lack of adaptation of such boats to land troops
on an exposed sand beach in a rough sea." It was at this
time, and to meet this difficulty that the Admiral de-
signed the cork raft known as the American balsa. Of
it he says: "It served at least as a pattern to make oth-
ers capable of landing troops and munitions on exposed
beaches in surfs which would be impracticable with the
boats which vessels of war usually carry."

The Board of Army officers appointed to consider brev-
ets, consisting of Gen. Schwan and Boynton and Col.
Carter, has handed to the President its report and rec-
ommendations connected with the Santiago campaign
alone. This list of recommendations for brevets, medals
and promotions contains 504 names. It has been de-
cided not to make public the names of the officers rec-
ommended for award until the list has been submitted
to the Senate. The Board of officers will begin im-
mediately the consideration of the claims of officers, who
were in the Porto Rican campaign for recognition by the
bestowal of brevets. After this has been disposed of the
Philippine campaign will be considered.

Every device practicable and valuable for facilitating
the handling of sick and injured on warships has been
given careful consideration by the Medical Department
of the Navy and generally adopted wherever existing
conditions could be improved upon. The latest plan pre-
sented for placing injured men in their beds without un-
duly disturbing them is the invention of Surg. Streets,
of the hospital ship Solace, who has designed a bed
which serves not only as a stretcher, but a resting place
as well. The bed can be slipped in and out of bunks
readily without causing the patient to be shaken and to
badly injured men it will probably be highly acceptable.
The bed may be removed from its partitions and taken
anywhere about the vessel with the sick man resting
easily on it, and after an operation, for instance, the pa-
tient may be put back on it, carried to his quarters, and
the bed slid into grooves. Surg. Streets has presented a
model of his plan to the Surgeon General of the Navy,
who will order its adoption on the Solace.

The three Army transport steamers Grant, Sherman
and Sheridan have all been armed with guns furnished
by the Navy at the request of the War Department.
Each vessel will have as a battery four 6-pounders that
would be useful for saluting purposes, but avail little as
means of defence. The Grant, which sailed from New
York this week for Manila, with Gen. Lawton and a
regiment of infantry, is the first ship to leave with this
armament.

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THE CASE OF GENERAL EAGAN.

We recall no act of any officer of our Army which has ever been received with more universal condemnation in the Army and beyond it than that of General Eagan in turning a flood of indecent and vulgar abuse upon the Major General commanding. It has brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every man wearing a uniform and who has a just appreciation of what is becoming the officer and the gentleman. It has excited the indignation of civilians of all classes, and without distinction of politics, and it has subjected us to the sneers of foreign military observers, who find it impossible to understand how such action on the part of one wearing the uniform of the military service could fail to be followed by one of three results—immediate resignation, prompt arrest, or suicide; possibly by all three.

It is testimony to the good sense of the American people that General Eagan is left entirely without defenders. It is clearly seen that the issue is not one of fact as between him and some one with whom he differs, but purely one of military discipline; that the question as to the management of the Commissary Department must be for the time set aside to determine the larger and more immediate question—which is whether we have an Army subject to the discipline and subordination to rank and authority, without which no Army can exist; lacking which it resolves itself into a mob, and that worst of all mobs, one composed of men accustomed to the use of weapons and to facing danger.

The issue is so clear and distinct that were any one representing the Army disposed to ignore it he would be promptly overwhelmed by the rising tide of public indignation. How any man who has ever served with troops could imagine that it would be otherwise we find it difficult to understand. The question of General Miles' personality, of his popularity or unpopularity, is altogether aside from this issue, as is also the question of the truth or error of the General's testimony concerning the particular matter in controversy.

The offense of General Eagan is not against an individual, but against the Army of the United States—against the fundamental military law. To this law he will now be required to answer.

And yet this flouting of the ranking officer of the Army by staff officers on duty at Washington is no new offense, and it may perhaps in the end prove to be fortunate that so flagrant a case has directed universal attention to a condition of things which makes it possible. For nearly half a century it has been a cause of complaint by the senior officer of the Army, and his position at Washington has been one of humiliation and mortification, such as no officer should be subject to, and certainly no officer of high rank and distinguished service; least of all the officer who represents, or should represent, the dignity and discipline of the entire service. Scott complained of it, Grant and Sherman and Sheridan were its victims, and the immediate predecessor of Major General Miles, Lieutenant General Schofield, discusses it at length in his memoirs and presents specific instances of affronts to which he was personally subjected by staff officers anxious to make a display of their little brief authority at his expense.

General Schofield speaks of the discourteous manner in which officers of high rank on duty at the War Department were summoned into the presence of the Secretary. Stanton was a serious offender and a deliberate offender in this particular. General Grant, when he made his advent as temporary Secretary of War, instantly changed the methods of his civilian predecessor and restored officers connected with the Department to their self respect. The War Department appears to have relapsed at the time Schofield was in command, for the methods he found prevailing there were "an immense shock to an Army officer who had for many years, in lower grades, been accustomed to the invariable formula, delivered by a well-dressed soldier standing at 'attention' and respectfully saluting, 'The commanding officer sends his compliments to Captain B—, and wishes to see the Captain at headquarters.'"

In contrast to this General Schofield "had seen and heard the Secretary violently ring a certain bell several times and then say with great emphasis to his messenger: 'Go and tell M— to come here,' not even using the high military title by which M— was habitually addressed in the War Department." "But," says General Schofield in conclusion, "these uncivil methods of an imperfect civilization are gradually passing away, and the more refined courtesies, taught, I believe, in all great schools, as well as in the military and naval service, are taking their place. It is now a long time since that reform was practically complete in the War Department."

Is General Eagan's case one of atavism? Is it an indication that the old spirit, if not precisely the same old methods, once more prevails in the War Department, where we should have, if anywhere, an illustration of that courtesy which each officer has the right under the Army Regulations to demand, and which every officer who is also a gentleman is prompt to concede to all other officers? Or is it only that the Major General commanding is supposed to have risen above the protection which military law and military custom accords to each officer in the exercise of his prerogatives?

Hasty action, which its author may regret as much as any one, may be considered leniently, but it has seemed to us for some time that there was a deliberate purpose to set the Major General commanding aside, and it is possible that the case of General Eagan may be explained by the old maxim: "Like master like man."

The action of the War Department in this case will go far to set at rest the various suggestions that arise and to determine whether or not discipline is to prevail in the Army. The chief difficulty is in the fact that the authority of the Commander-in-Chief is exercised directly only on rare occasions and is ordinarily represented by the acts of staff officers inferior in experience and service, and even in rank, to those who must needs bow to their supposed authority, to speak in the name of the President. The exercise of such authority must be accompanied by a display of tact, good judgment and a nice sense of the gentlemanly proprieties if we would avoid constant friction, and the staff can least of all afford to condone such an offense as that of General Eagan. Many of them are soldiers of honorable record in the line and thoroughly understand how essential the recognition of the authority that belongs to rank is to the integrity of a military service.

Those who are not in the direct exercise of command should be concerned to preserve their status as soldiers by a cheerful and loyal recognition of the principle of subordination to superiors which has been universally established in the military service from the beginning.

Staff officers in the supply departments serve in a sort of dual capacity as representing civil and military functions and they can only preserve their character as soldiers by showing to other soldiers the respect due to them, whether their circumstances compel it or not.

An added misfortune of the incident of General Eagan is that it should come just at the time when the Army is being tested in the crucible of Congressional inquiry as to its character and value. If General Eagan had deliberately conceived the purpose of inflicting the greatest possible injury upon the service he could not have chosen a better time in which to make his display of insubordination and contempt for his superior. We do not fail to recognize the provocation which he felt he had, but men who are sure that they are in the right can afford to be patient, and the controversy was to be determined by facts which were in process of investigation by a quasi-judicial body, acting under the authority of the President. We expressly refrain from discussing the controversy out of which this unfortunate incident has arisen, for we do not wish to distract attention from the main issue, which is, as we have said, one of military subordination and military propriety. Whatever excuse General Eagan may see fit to offer for his conduct should be presented to a court martial.

Speaking of the annexation of Hawaii in his "Forty-six Years in the Army," Lieutenant General Schofield says: "It seems to me a very narrow view of the intelligence of the people of this country which suggests any serious difficulty in the government of outlying possessions which are essential military and naval outposts, simply because their heterogeneous populations are not yet capable of self-government, or fit for admission to the Union as a State." He cites the government of the District of Columbia—one of the best and most economical in the world—which would require very slight modification to make it perfectly applicable to any of the islands of the Atlantic, the Pacific or the Gulf which may be acquired by this country. In fact, it seems to General Schofield, as it will to others whose minds are not prejudiced, "that a government under exclusively national authority exercised over comparatively small districts of country and small population, under the constant observation of the people and the public press of the entire country is more likely to be just and pure than any other. Responsibility to a local constituency undoubtedly has great advantages, but responsibility to the Government and entire people of the United States has vastly greater."

Gen. C. A. Whittier, who has recently returned from Manila is quoted as saying: "Nothing in the world is easier of settlement than the situation in the Philippines. It could be settled in three days. There is the greatest necessity, I think, for a man of affairs and experience in business methods, combined with military ability, to be Governor General, and the man admirably fitted in all respects for this office is Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene."

The failure of the Senate to ratify the peace treaty places the War and Navy Departments in an embarrassing position. They don't know whether to go on and occupy the lands ceded or to keep up a force necessary to capture them in case the treaty is not ratified. The Navy is preparing steadily for the occupation of Guam, but Gen. Otis is undoubtedly hampered in dealing with Aguinaldo by the fact that technically his insurrection against Spanish rule is still in force and we cannot assert that he is armed against us. The position of the Senate is somewhat absurd, since if the treaty is not ratified we shall be in the unpleasant position of having an unfinished war on our hands; even the Senate would not know how to deal with that! That ratification is expected confidently is shown by the preparations made to occupy the island of Guam. There is to be a naval station there, and Surg. Gen. Van Heypen has completed arrangements for equipping it with a complete hospital outfit. He will send out on the Solace at least one hundred boxes containing every necessary appliance for handling and caring for injured and sick officers and sailors. Medical Inspector Persons, who goes on the vessel, in charge of the hospital, will have as his assistant the Passed Assistant Surgeon attached to the Charleston, who will be detached for this duty. Dr. Persons and his assistant will be quartered on shore immediately on the arrival of the Solace at the island. Owing to the excessive rate of the bids presented for the equipment of the new naval station which were to include the erection of marine barracks, quarters for officers and men, the construction of piers and sheds and other buildings, the Department has rejected all and will probably soon ask for new proposals. Unless the new bids are considerably lower it is probable the Government will do all the work without resorting to private contractors. Guam is said to be so desolate that the Government does not depend on it to furnish even the necessary lumber for buildings and will ship by each naval ship going in that direction all that can be conveniently carried. The Yosemite takes out a large deck load of lumber and other vessels ordered to Manila and other points via Guam will be loaded with similar cargoes. Even were the timber and iron available at Guam it is known that no machinery is there for handling them, and therefore the authorities anticipate that it will be necessary to ship from this country practically every article used in the establishment of the coaling station.

There has been a decided cessation in ordnance activity at the naval factory at Washington in the last month and the great force which worked throughout the war day and night has now been reduced to the ordinary hours of labor. There is a vast amount of ordnance supplies yet to be furnished the Government, and no possibility therefore of any reduction in the force or general let-up in the extent of the programme being carried out. All the batteries for the vessels authorized at the last session of Congress are still to be provided and many of the mounts for ships which were laid down a year or more ago. The mounts for the heavy guns of the Kearsarge and Kentucky and the six-inch batteries for other battleships are now being pushed forward with expedition and celerity in order that the factory may soon be cleared of all ordnance work for ships now building, so that it may be prepared to handle the large quantity of work that is expected to follow after this year's naval building programme is authorized.

We all know that the brightest thoughts come after the fact, and are reminded of this frequent experience by the narrative of a gentleman who tells us that immediately after the Monitor-Merrimac fight in Hampton Roads he wrote to the late Isaac Newton, an engineer who was on board the Monitor, and said: "You had a Worthington pump on the Monitor; why didn't you throw a stream down the Merrimac's funnel and drown out her fires?" Of course, Newton's answer was: "Didn't think of it. Would do it another time." The correspondence reminds us of the fact that ironclads of those days were expected to do close-in fighting. To build an impregnable fort and then keep it a mile away would have excited surprise. The idea of the impregnable fort, however, disappeared quickly. In that same famous fight though not a shot entered the ship, three of her officers were bleeding after the combatants drew apart, though we believe only one, the commander, Worden, got his injury from the enemy's shot.

A correspondent writing to the Army and Navy Journal, from Columbus, Ga., Jan. 12, concerning the 2d Division of the 1st Army Corps, says: "This division, which was ordered originally to Matanzas, Cuba, has been disintegrated and the greater number of the regiments ordered out. The 1st West Virginia, 1st Territorial and 3d Mississippi Regiments will be mustered out by the 20th. The 3d Kentucky, 100th Indiana, 12th New York, and 8th Massachusetts Regiments are en route and under orders to go to Matanzas, Cuba. This movement will be completed by the 20th. No orders whatever concerning the division headquarters have been issued up to date."

The people of St. Paul, having somewhat excited themselves because of a rumor that Fort Snelling would be abandoned, the Kansas City "Times" calms them with the assurance that there is as much danger of that as there is of the War Department being moved to Kansas City.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JAN. 13.—Capt. L. Kempf, relieved of command of the Pensacola.

Capt. H. Glass, to command the Pensacola, and Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. C. Belknap, from command of the Nero and to Navy Yard, Mare Island, with Ranger.

Comdr. A. S. Snow, to assume entire command of the Harbor of San Juan.
Lieut. Comdr. D. D. V. Stuart, order of Jan. 11, detaching him from Navy Yard, New York, and ordering to the Franklin, modified so as he is ordered to the Vermont at once.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner, order of 6th, detaching him from the Scorpion when out of commission, and ordering to the Vermont, modified to the Franklin as Executive Officer.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Randall, retired, from the Wabash to home.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson, from command of the Vixen, when out of commission, to the Wabash as Executive Officer.

Lieut. J. A. Bell, from Navy Yard, New York, upon reporting of Lieut. Comdr. J. D. J. Kelley, instead of Lieut. G. R. Evans.

Lieut. G. R. Evans, order of 12th, for duty at Navy Yard, New York, revoked; to St. Mary's, instead of to Navy Yard, New York.

Lieut. C. A. Foster, retired, from the Wabash to home.

A. Engr. B. M. Wilkins, from the Nero to home.

A. Engr. J. L. Smith, from the Nero to home.

A. Paymr. J. Brooks, to additional duty with accounts of the Supply.

A. Paymr. D. M. Addison, from the Supply to home.

Carpenter L. D. Martin, to Navy Yard, Norfolk (in arrest).

JAN. 14.—Capt. R. P. Leary, from duty as Inspector of Equipment at Geo. Lawley & Son, South Boston, vessels at Weymouth, Mass., and to command the division of the Asiatic fleet about Island of Guam.

Capt. R. P. Leary, to duty as Naval Governor Island of Guam.

Lieut. E. Lloyd, Jr., from the Solace and to the New Orleans.

Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, order of Jan. 10, detaching from the Scorpion and ordering to the New Orleans, modified to the Solace.

Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, from the Nero when put out of commission and immediately to Navy Yard, Mare Island, with the Ranger.

Naval Cadet J. M. Caffery, granted sick leave till June 1.

A. Surg. E. M. Blackwell, from the Vixen to the Franklin.

A. Engr. T. M. Dick, from the Vixen to the Montgomery at once.

A. Engr. D. E. Diamukes, from the Supply when out of commission and to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. J. C. Byrnes, to additional duty on board the Puritan.

A. Surg. W. M. Garton, from the Supply when out of commission and to Navy Yard, Washington.

Boatswain H. Hudson, from the Navy Yard, Boston, and to Pago Pago in charge of the coaling station, via the Abrenda.

JAN. 16.—Comdr. B. F. Tilley, order of 10th, detaching him from Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordering to charge of Recruiting Rendezvous, Chicago, and Branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago, modified to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, from Glacier and immediately to command the Supply.

Lieut. B. W. Wells, Jr., from Navy Yard, Norfolk, Jan. 13, and to charge of Recruiting Rendezvous, and Branch Hydrographic Office, Chicago.

Surg. J. R. Waggoner, order of 3d instant, detaching him from the Navy Yard, Mare Island, and to Washington, amended to examination at Washington, Jan. 18, then home and wait orders.

Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, to additional duty with accounts of the Mayflower.

JAN. 17.—Lieut. W. V. Pratt, from the Mayflower to the Newark.

Ensign J. F. Carter, from the Mayflower to the Newark.

Ensign J. H. Cuntz, from the Southern to home.

Asst. Paymr. W. A. Merritt, take up accounts on the Eagle.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, retired from the Panther and to Naval Station, San Juan to home.

The following officers were honorably discharged Jan. 14: Lieut. M. Niles, Lieut. W. J. Wilson, Ensign A. Houston, P. A. Engr. G. W. Perkins, P. A. Engr. W. H. Perkins, P. A. Engr. W. H. Meers.

The following officers were honorably discharged on Jan. 17: Lieut. Comdr. I. Harris, Lieut. E. Perks, Lieut. S. Decatur, Ensign H. A. Day, P. A. Engr. E. F. White, P. A. Engr. J. L. MacVicar, Asst. Engr. J. R. Selfridge, 2d Lieut. M. C. L. M. Gulick, Ensign F. H. Almsworth.

JAN. 18.—Lieut. A. E. Culver, from the Mayflower, when out of commission, and to the Supply.

Lieut. J. C. Summers, promoted from Ensign, Jan. 17.

Ensign R. M. Cuntz, from the Abrenda to home.

Chief Engr. R. S. Paul, from the Badger to home.

P. A. Engr. W. C. Herbert, from the Cincinnati to the Badger.

P. A. Surg. E. P. Stone, promoted to relative rank of Lieutenant, from Oct. 6.

P. A. Surg. T. A. Berryhill, promoted to relative rank of Lieutenant, Oct. 6.

JAN. 19.—Comdr. B. F. Tilley, to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. F. Ellery, from the Alliance to home.

Lieut. F. H. Hunnicke, from the Hist to home.

Ensign G. W. Ryan, from the Hist to home.

Chief Engr. J. B. Bates, from the Texas and to the Philadelphia as Fleet Engineer.

Asst. Engr. B. K. McMorris, from the Albatross and to the Philadelphia at once.

Asst. Surg. R. C. Hoicomb, from the Naval Academy and to the Navy Yard, Washington.

P. A. Surg. G. H. Barber, from the Glacier when out of commission, and to the Naval Academy.

P. A. Surg. C. F. Stokes, to Navy Hospital, New York.

Chief Engr. J. F. MacConnell, retired Jan. 19.

Surg. B. H. Griffith, from the Mayflower when out of commission and to home and wait orders.

P. A. Engr. C. A. McAllister, Asst. Engr. T. W. Clarke and Asst. Engr. N. K. Davis, from the Philadelphia to home.

Mate M. Jenkins, from the Massasoit to home.

Boatswain A. F. Hall, from the Navy Yard, New York, to home.

Mate J. J. Delaney, from the Pensacola to home.

Mate P. L. Lea, from command Accomac to home.

Sailmaker J. A. Long, from the Independence and immediately to Navy Yard, Mare Island, with the Ranger.

Sailmaker G. Van Mater, order of 12th modified to the Yosemite instead of the Wabash.

Sailmaker F. Watson, from the Yosemite and to Navy Yard, League Island.

Boatswain L. R. Boland, to command the Massasoit.

Acting Carpenter Charles Thompson, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, and to duty with the Ranger.

Acting Boatswain C. J. Christianson, from the Independence and to duty in connection with fitting out the Ranger at once.

Boatswain A. Whipkey, from the Vermont to the Supply temporarily.

Asst. Paymr. E. B. Iglehart, Lieut. R. E. Barry, Ensign L. H. Talbot, Asst. Engr. F. C. Nelson and Asst. Engr. J. F. Snow, honorably discharged, Jan. 18.

Lieut. W. Alderdice and Lieut. (J. G.) Benj. Wright, discharged Jan. 19.

MARINE CORPS GAZETTE.

1st Lieut. B. H. Fuller, granted leave of absence for two weeks from Jan. 13.

1st Lieut. J. H. Pendleton and 2d Lieut. Henry W. Carpenter, detailed as members of a general court martial at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

1st Lieut. H. C. Haines, ordered to return to proper station, Fort Royal, S. C.

Capt. E. R. Robinson, detached from U. S. F. S. New York, upon being relieved by Capt. T. N. Wood, and ordered to report to Colonel Commandant, U. S. M. C., Washington, D. C.

Capt. T. N. Wood, detached from U. S. S. Massachusetts, and ordered to command Marine Guard, U. S. F. S. New York.

Capt. C. A. Doyen, detailed as member general court martial, now in session at Navy Yard, New York.

Maj. Geo. C. Reid, Adjutant and Inspector, U. S. M. C., relieved as member of Examining Board, now in session at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Maj. F. L. Denny, Q. M., U. S. M. C., detailed as member of Examining Board, now in session at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations sent to the Senate Jan. 12, 1899: P. A. Surg. Andrew R. Wentworth, to be a Surgeon, from Oct. 9, 1898, vice Surg. Arthur G. Cabell, retired.

P. A. Surg. Corbin J. Decker, to be a Surgeon, from Dec. 12, 1898 (subject to examination), vice Surg. Franklin B. Rogers, promoted.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Jan. 17, 1899: Lieut. Comdr. Frederick Singer, to be advanced five numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Lieut. Comdr. William H. Everett.

Lieut. Comdr. John H. Briggs, to be advanced five numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Lieut. Comdr. Giles B. Harber.

Lieut. Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses, to be advanced five numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Lieut. Comdr. John C. Wilson.

Lieut. Comdr. John A. Norris, to be advanced five numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Barry.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Barry, to be advanced five numbers in rank and to be a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Lieut. Comdr. Robert G. Peck.

Lieut. Corwin P. Rees, to be advanced five numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank as a Lieutenant next after Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Hall.

Chief Engr. James Entwistle, to be advanced three numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Chief Engr. John D. Ford.

Chief Engr. John D. Ford, to be advanced three numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Chief Engr. William A. Windsor.

Chief Engr. Richard Inch to be advanced three numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Chief Engr. Albert C. Engard.

Chief Engr. George B. Ransom, to be advanced three numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Chief Engr. Joseph P. Michler.

Chief Engr. Frank H. Bailey, to be advanced three numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Chief Engr. Albert B. Willis.

Chief Engr. Reynold T. Hall, to be advanced three numbers in rank from Jan. 7, 1899, to take rank next after Chief Engr. Frank H. Eldredge.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Victor Blue. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

ARISTHUS, Comdr. John F. Merry. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. At San Juan. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO, Capt. P. H. Cooper. Navy Yard, New York.

CINCINNATI, Capt. C. M. Chester. At Fort Royal, S. C. Will proceed to New York. Address mail to Navy Yard, New York.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At Playa del Este, Cuba.

DROIT, Comdr. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

HIST, Lieut. L. Young. At Key West, Fla. Address Key West, Fla.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. L. C. Logan. En route to Havana. Address Havana, Cuba.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. W. W. Mead. At Boston. Address Boston, Mass.

MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. H. Winslow. At Havana. Address there.

MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At Cartagena, Colombia. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicol Ludlow. New York Navy Yard.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. G. A. Converse. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. Address there.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. W. M. Folger. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Havana. Address Havana, Cuba.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. E. A. Anderson. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Havana. Address there.

TOPEKA, Comdr. W. S. Cowles. At Santa Barbara, W. I. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Comdr. E. White. En route to San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer. At Iloilo.

BARCELLO, Naval Cadet W. R. White.

BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Manila.

BRUTUS, Lieut. V. L. Cottman.

RUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. Arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, Jan. 17, en route to Manila, P. I. Address Manila, Philippine Islands.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. On surveying duty at Ladrones Islands.

CALLAO, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan.

CASTINE, Comdr. R. M. Berry. Left San Juan, P. R., for Gibraltar, Jan. 15. Ordered to Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London. Comdr. S. W. Very to command, and will relieve Comdr. Berry at Gibraltar.

CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Iloilo.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. Left Port Said for Aden, Jan. 14.

IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston. Ordered detached. Address same as Iowa.

ISLA DE LUZON. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

ISLA DE CUBA. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

LEATE, Comdr. F. Singer.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer.

MINDANAO, Comdr. H. E. Nichols.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. G. Leites.

NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Hong Kong.

OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.

OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. En route to Honolulu, thence to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL, Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Iloilo. Comdr. C. C. Cornwall to command.

PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. Left New York Jan. 11, for Asiatic Station. Following is her itinerary: The Princeton is due at Gibraltar Jan. 27; Port Said, Feb. 11; Aden, Feb. 20; Colombo, March 6; Singapore, March 18; Manila, March 29. Direct mail after Feb. 1 direct to Manila, via San Francisco, Cal. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, N. Y. City.

RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan. At Bombay. En route to New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. E. W. Watson. Address Manila, Philippine Islands.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. Left San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 12, for Manila. Address Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Hong Kong, China. Will return to Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. C. S. Williams. At Annapolis, Md.

TALBOT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. At Portsmouth, N. H. Address there.

ANAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunter. Arrived St. Croix, Jan. 18. The following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jama., March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

CONSTITUTION, Comdr. John McGowan. Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Curtis. Sailed on cruise with apprentices Jan. 3. The following is her itinerary: Arrive at Trinidad, Jan. 23, 1899; arrive St. Vincent, Feb. 9; arrive St. Kitts, Feb. 17; arrive St. Thomas, Feb. 27; arrive San Juan, March 7; arrive La Guayra, March 17; arrive Curacao, March 23; arrive Havana, April 15; arrive Port Royal, May 2; arrive Newport, June 1. Until April 15, 1899, address mail to U. S. T. S. Essex, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City, and prepay but 2 cents postage when sending mail via Despatch Agent. In sending mail in any other way, prepay 5 cents postage. After April 15, and until May 20, address Port Royal, S. C.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Lillie. On winter cruise with apprentices. Arrived St. Croix, Jan. 18. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y. The following is her itinerary: Arrive St. Thomas, Jan. 27; San Juan, P. R., Feb. 4; La Guayra, Venez., Feb. 20; Kingston, Jama., March 8; Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care of Board of Education, New York City.

SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette. Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Boston, Mass.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher. En route to Guantanamo, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

GLACIER, At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

LANCASTER, Comdr. T. Perry. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. Erie, Pa.

PANTHER, Comdr. A. S. Snow. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. As a station ship. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, N. Y. City.

SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

SUPPLY, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Navy Yard, New York.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Arrived Trinidad, Jan. 15. The itinerary of the cruise of the Wilmington, to Montevideo, Uruguay, is as follows: Arrive Trinidad, Jan. 15; Barima Point, Orinoco River, Jan. 22; Georgetown, Demerara, Feb. 13; Brazil, Feb. 23; Maranhao, Brazil, Mar. 3; Pernambuco, Brazil, March 11; Macelo, Brazil, March 16; Bahia, Brazil, March 20; Caravelas, Brazil, March 27; Victoria, Brazil, March 31; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, April 4

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Louis Kempf. Mare Island, Cal.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Mare Island, Cal. Capt. Glass also commands Training Station at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. J. J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. Mare Island, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Davenport. En route to Porto Rico. Address care U. S. Fish Commission.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JAN. 13.—Capt. M. L. Phillips, granted an extension of leave for thirty days.
3d Lieut. F. C. Prince, placed waiting orders.
JAN. 16.—Capt. H. T. Burke, ordered to the Dallas.
2d Asst. Engr. H. F. Schoenborn, from the Rush to the McCulloch.
JAN. 17.—Chief Engr. J. A. Severns, placed waiting orders.
2d Lieut. J. L. Davis, dismissed from the Revenue Cutter Service, to take effect Feb. 1, 1899.
JAN. 18.—3d Lieut. E. E. Mead, granted ten days leave.
The Commanding Officer of the Revenue Cutter steamer Bear, directed to proceed with his command to the Mare Island Navy Yard, for repairs.
Capt. S. E. Maguire, C. A. Abbey and G. W. Moore registered at the Department during the past week.
Two new revenue cutters have recently been placed in commission, the Algonquin, which will patrol the Atlantic coast between New York and Cape Hatteras, and the Onondaga, which will be on duty off the coast of Massachusetts, with headquarters at Boston. The two vessels are exact counterparts in a details of construction. Each has a length over all of 205 feet 6 inches; beam, 32 feet; main draught, 10 feet 3 inches, and is equipped with four Scotch boilers and a triple expansion engine having a maximum horse power of 2,500, giving a speed of 18 knots under forced draught on the trial trip, and a steaming radius of 2,000 miles at full speed. Under an economical speed of 10 knots these vessels are capable of making 4,000 miles without re-coaling. The orders are to cruise at a speed of 10 or 11 knots under normal conditions; that one-third of the grate service under her boilers be reserved, and that only two of the four boilers be used except in emergency. The officers' quarters are furnished with unusual regard for comfort and taste. Each vessel has an electric light plant and a steam steering gear. The cutters are equipped with formidable batteries of modern rapid-fire guns, and are covered with thin steel similar to that used in the construction of torpedo-boat destroyers. They were constructed by the Globe Iron Works at Cleveland, and were brought through the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Coast. Both vessels were built in two at Ogdensburg, N. Y., to enable them to pass through the canal between there and Montreal.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. H. D. Smith. Philadelphia, Pa.
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Seattle, Wash.
BOATWELL, Capt. M. L. Phillips. Newbern, N. C.
CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Mobile, Ala.
COLFAX, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Savannah, Ga.
CORWIN, Capt. W. J. Herring. San Diego, Cal.
CHANDLER, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
DALLAS, Capt. H. T. Blake. Boston, Mass.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Mand. New Bedford, Mass.
FORWARD, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md., repairing.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson. Detroit, Mich.
GALVESTON, Lieut. O. T. Brian. Galveston, Tex.
GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm. Port Townsend, Wash.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. W. Howison. Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Charleston, S. C.
HUDSON, Lieut. W. C. De Hart. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. Boston, Mass.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.
MCCLURE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Port Tampa, Fla.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. G. E. McConnell. New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
MCCULLOCH, Capt. C. L. Hooper. Mare Island Navy Yard, repairing.
ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall. Boston, Mass.
PERKY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Astoria, Ore.
RUSH, 1st Lieut. P. W. Thompson. San Francisco, Cal.
SEWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. New Orleans, La.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Bennett. Portland, Me.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.
WASHINGTON, Lieut. O. S. Willey. Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

ARMY—(Continued from page 487.)

racks, Ohio, upon the completion of the surgical treatment for which he has been ordered to Washington, D. C., and upon the expiration of the sick leave granted. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PATTERSON.

1st Lieut. John L. Schon, 20th U. S. Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a Captain of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement is announced, to date from Aug. 15, 1898, the date he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority, if found qualified. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

21ST INFANTRY—COLONEL JACOB KLINE.

Capt. Willis Wittish, 21st Inf., is assigned to command of 1st Battalion, Capt. F. E. Eltonhead to 2d, and Capt. C. H. Bonesteel to 3d. (Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 8.)
Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., is detailed member of Exchange Council. (Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 13.)

1st Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf., is appointed Battalion Adjutant of 3d Battalion, and 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, of the 2d Battalion. (Plattsburg Barracks, Jan. 11.)
Leave for one month on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. Carl A. Martin, 21st Inf. (S. O. 10, D. E., Jan. 13.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

The leave granted Capt. Joseph B. Batchelor, Jr., 24th U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

The leave granted Chaplain Theophilus G. Steward, 25th U. S. Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Jan. 16.)
The following transfers are made in the 25th U. S. Inf., to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. William T. Schenck, from Co. K to Co. F; 1st Lieut. Amos B. Shattuck, from Co. F to B. (W. D., Jan. 16.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. No. 125, 1898, D. Colo., as relates to 1st Lieut. Michael D. Cronin, Adj., 25th Inf., Judge Advocate, is amended to read 1st Lieutenant Marcus D. Cronin, Adjutant, 25th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. Colo., Jan. 9.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Miner, 6th U. S. Inf.; Capt. George B. Walker, 6th U. S. Inf., and 1st Lieut. William C. Davis, 6th U. S. Art.; is appointed to meet at Galveston, Tex., Jan. 18, 1899, for the purpose of fixing the amount justly due to the owners of the steamer Cumberland as compensation for putting the vessel in condition when chartered, upon her discharge from service, at noon on Dec. 22, 1898. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the exam-

ination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the Board: Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. Jacob A. Augur, 4th U. S. Cav.; Capt. William Stanton, 6th U. S. Cav.; Capt. William B. Reynolds, 14th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Richard B. Padlock, 6th U. S. Cav. Recorder. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the Carcel de la Habana, at 10 a. m., Jan. 9, to examine the records of trial and circumstances attending the imprisonment of persons making application for release from confinement in the Carcel de la Habana and the Presidio de la Habana. Detail: Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin, 2d Art.; Capt. William H. Johnston, Acting Judge Adv.; 1st Lieut. and Q. M. George F. Barney, 2d Art. (D. H., Jan. 8.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art.; Lieut. Col. William A. Mayne, O. D., and Maj. John L. Theron, 1st U. S. Art., is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 18, to consider the subject of the storage of ordnance material at Fort Monroe. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of officers, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the Board: Lieut. Col. Henry Wagner, 4th U. S. Cav.; Maj. Edward R. Moseley, Surg., U. S. A.; Maj. David H. Kinzie, 3d U. S. Art.; Capt. Henry C. Dames, 3d U. S. Art.; Capt. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. David J. Rumbough, Adj., 3d U. S. Art., Recorder. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

The Board of Officers appointed to meet at Columbus Barracks for examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion, is dissolved. (W. D., Jan. 17.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Meade, S. D., Jan. 10, 1899. Detail: Maj. Allen Smith, 1st Cav.; Capt. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav.; Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, Med. Dept.; 2d Lieut. William Yates, Joseph S. Herron, Charles McK. Saltzman, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav., Judge Adv. (D. D., Jan. 6.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 12, 1899. Detail: Maj. George H. Torney, Surg.; Maj. Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav.; Capt. Elion F. Wilcox, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Cole, Richard B. Padlock, 6th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Basil H. Dutcher, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. W. B. Scales, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav., Judge Adv. (D. M., Jan. 9.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort McPherson, Ga., Jan. 14, 1899. Detail: Maj. J. C. Chance, Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, Joseph M. T. Partello, 1st Lieut. William F. Martin, Melville S. Jarvis, Matthias Crowley, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. James Williams, 5th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. G., Jan. 12.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Santiago, Cuba, Jan. 10, 1899. Detail: Capt. J. C. Hixson, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. L. Butts, 5th U. S. Inf.; T. B. Franks, M. Lotcher, D. H. Hood, 5th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. Mitchell, G. N. Bomford, 5th U. S. Inf.; T. L. Anglin, W. A. Crossland, Jr., George Culver, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward Sigerfos, 5th U. S. Inf., is appointed Judge Advocate. (D. S., Jan. 5.)

1st Lieut. George T. Langhorne, 1st U. S. Cav., will proceed to Omaha, Neb., for duty. (D. M., Jan. 6.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 9, 1899. Detail: Maj. Hugh G. Brown, Capt. Palmer G. Wood, Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf.; Henry M. Andrews, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Waldo E. Ayer, Charles C. Bailou, Frank S. Cochen, 2d Lieut. Alfred T. Smith, William H. Williams, R. W. Barnett, Lawrence A. Curtis, Ralph E. Meyer, George H. Shields, Jr., 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Willis Ulline, 12th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. M., Jan. 6.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Crook, Neb., Jan. 9, 1899. Detail: Maj. John G. Ballance, Insp. Gen.; U. S. V.; Capt. Robert N. Getty, Frank B. Jones, 1st Lieut. Albert C. Dalton, Peter W. Davidson, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Richard P. Strong, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Robert R. Nevin, Harry B. Campbell, Ivers W. Leonard, Ralph B. Parrott, Charles E. Morton, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. David S. Stanley, 22d Inf., Judge Adv. (D. M., Jan. 6.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., Jan. 10, 1899. Detail: Capt. F. West, 6th Cav.; Capt. R. K. Evans, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, A. C. Nissen, 6th Cav.; Fine W. Smith, Hugh A. Drum, Van Leer Wilks, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward Taylor, 12th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. M., Jan. 6.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report to Maj. George H. Torney, Surg., U. S. A., President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. George W. Gode, 1st U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. John C. Waterman, 8th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Matthew F. Steele, 8th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. James A. Cole, 6th U. S. Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 12.)

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. George H. Cameron, 4th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 6th U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lincoln C. Andrews, 3d U. S. Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th U. S. Cav. (W. D., Jan. 13.)

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. James Regan, 8th U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Almon L. Parmenter, 21st U. S. Inf. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

1st Lieut. N. C. Jones, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf., is detailed for special duty with station in Santiago, in connection with the issue of indigent rations. (D. S., Jan. 5.)

The muster-out, without furlough, of the 8th California Vol. Inf., and Batteries B and C, California Vol. Heavy Art., will be made by Capt. Sedgwick Pratt, 3d Art., Chief Muster-Officer for the State of California, and his assistant, Capt. Henry C. Dames, 3d Art. (D. Cal., Jan. 5.)

1st Lieut. Col. W. V. Richards, A. G. U. S. V., Capt. J. P. Wooten and R. O. Rickard and Lieut. R. J. Dillon, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, will proceed, by sea, to Cienfuegos, Cuba, thence by rail to Havana. (D. S., Jan. 5.)

Cos. A and C, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf., will proceed by rail to Santiago and then overland to Cobre and take station at that point. (D. S., Jan. 5.)

Capt. Noel Gaines, 3d Kentucky, will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report in person to Maj. Gen. William Ludlow, U. S. V., for duty on his staff. (W. D., Jan. 5.)

1st Lieut. E. C. Cook, 16th Pennsylvania, will proceed to the U. S. and join his regiment. (D. P. R., Dec. 21.)

2d Lieut. J. W. Smith, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf., is hereby detailed as Collector of Customs at the sub-port of Gibara, Cuba. (D. S., Dec. 28.)

Lieut. Col. William H. Hubbell, 47th New York, is assigned to the command of that regiment, to date Dec. 1, 1898, he having exercised that command since that date. (D. P. R., Dec. 19.)

Capt. Robert A. Marshall, 47th New York, is relieved from duty as a member of the Military Commission appointed to meet at San Juan, P. R., and 1st Lieut. Robert Alexander, 11th Inf., is detailed in his stead. (D. P. R., Dec. 19.)

2d Lieut. Lawrence W. H. Peyton, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf., will join his regiment. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

Lieut. Col. David D. Mitchell, 1st Ter. Vol. Inf. (Captain, 15th U. S. Inf.), will, upon his muster-out of the Volunteer Service, proceed to Columbia, S. C., as Assistant Muster-Officer. (W. D., Jan. 9.)

1st Lieut. William W. Ingalls, 13th Regiment P. V. I., and A. D. C. to Brig. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, is detailed as A. A. A. G., in addition to his other duties as A. D. C. (3d Brig., 1st Div., 2d C., Jan. 15.)

3D BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION, 2D CORPS.

AUGUSTA, GA., JAN. 16, 1899.

The Division maneuvers ordered by G. O. A Headquarters 1st Division, 2d Army Corps, dated Jan. 10, 1899, for Friday, the 13th inst., and postponed on account of the weather, will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, Jan. 17, 1899, at 10 o'clock. First call will be sounded at 9:30 o'clock a. m., and the regiments will take their positions at 9:40 o'clock a. m., when Assembly will be sounded. All officers and enlisted men available for duty, unless excused by proper au-

thority, will be required to attend. The Brigade will be formed in line facing the Whinness Road. Campaign hats will be worn.

By command of Col. Hoffman, Commanding Brigade.

WILLIAM W. INGALLS.

1st Lieut. 13th Regt. P. V. I., A. A. A. G.
1st Lieut. Joseph D. Wood, Vol. Signal Corps, will report to Headquarters, 7th Corps, for duty. (D. Cuba, Jan. 10.)
2d Lieut. H. W. Stamford, Vol. Signal Corps, will report to the Chief Signal Officer at Havana, for duty. (D. Cuba, Jan. 10.)

Lieut. Col. W. L. White, 35th Michigan, will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Capt. George V. Lane, 8th Illinois Vol. Inf., having been tried and found guilty of failing to resist mutiny, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and a general court martial convened at San Luis, Cuba, was sentenced "To be dismissed the service of the United States." In the foregoing case of Capt. George V. Lane, 8th Illinois Vol. Inf., the evidence concerning the charges upon which the accused was convicted being very conflicting and failing to establish his guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, the findings and sentence are disapproved by the President. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

Capt. Frank Judson, 12th New York, will proceed from Matanzas to Santiago, Cuba, and report to Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., for duty as A. D. C. on his staff. (W. D., Jan. 14.)

The 11th Company, U. S. Vol. Signal Corps, Capt. Carl F. Hartman, commanding, is relieved from further duty with the 2d Army Corps, Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Ga., and will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D., Jan. 18.)

The companies belonging to regiments of the 7th Army Corps which have been on duty at Vedado, Cerro, Regia and Jesus del Monte, are relieved from duty in the Department of Havana. Their respective Commanding Officers will march their commands to the camp of the 7th Army Corps and report to the Adjutant General of that Corps for instructions. (D. H., Jan. 6.)

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

The following named officers are honorably discharged: Maj. O. P. Barber, Surg., 35th Michigan; 2d Lieut. Eugene Lariviere, 8th Massachusetts; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Parker, 2d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; Maj. Richard W. Johnson, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. Capt. and Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; Capt. Phillip Bernhard, 7th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Brig. Gen. William C. Oates, U. S. V.

Maj. George R. Fowler, Chief Surg., U. S. V.; 2d Lieut. Edgar J. Bryan, 2d Oregon; Capt. Frank W. Warren, 1st California; Capt. A. P. O'Brien, Asst. Surg., 1st California; 2d Lieut. Junius A. Dillard, 3d Alabama; 1st Lieut. John E. Poncet, 2d Louisiana; 1st Lieut. J. M. Kennedy, 1st Montana.

SPECIAL ORDERS, H. Q. A., JAN. 19.

A. A. Surg. David T. McKinney will report to 1st Lieut. Frederic A. C. Vincent, 15th Minnesota Inf., Special Recruiting Officer at Minneapolis, for duty as examiner of recruits.

Maj. Edward L. Randall, retired, will proceed to Fort McPherson as witness in cases of certain enlisted men before a G. C. M.

Par. 45, S. O., Jan. 12, is amended to read as follows: "The retirement from active service on Jan. 11 of Maj. Stephen Baker, 4th Inf., upon his own application, after thirty years' service is announced."

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 5th Cav., is further extended two months.

Maj. W. Fitzhugh Carter, Surg., will proceed to Havana. Lieut. Col. Henry S. Terrill, Chief Surg., Vols. (Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.), is honorably discharged from Volunteer service, to take effect Feb. 28.

These officers will report to Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, 10th Inf., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Huntsville for examination for promotion: 1st Lieut. Carter P. Johnson, 10th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.

Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., will proceed to Havana, via New York, for purpose of conveying public funds required for payment of troops serving in Division of Cuba.

A. A. Surg. Madden W. Hamilton will proceed to Santiago for duty.

The leave granted Capt. Henry C. Fischer, Asst. Surg., is extended to include Jan. 31.

The leave granted A. A. Surg. William E. West is further extended one month.

Maj. Charles E. Woodruff, Brigade Surg., Volunteers (Captain and Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.), will report to Commanding General, Dept. of California, for duty.

So much of par. 50, S. O. 9, as directs 1st Lieut. Charles L. Beckurts, 6th Inf., to report for examination for promotion before Board at Fort Leavenworth, is revoked.

G. O. 8, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 16, 1899.

By direction of the President, the 1st and 4th Army Corps are discontinued by the Secretary of War, by whose direction the following changes are ordered: The troops in camp at Macon, Ga. (eight companies of the 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., the 7th and 10th U. S. Vol. Inf.), and the troops in camp at Albany, Ga. (6 companies of the 3d Mississippi Vol. Inf. and the 2d Missouri Vol. Inf.), are constituted a separate brigade of the 2d Army Corps, under the command of Brig. Gen. William J. McKee, U. S. V. The 2d U. S. Inf., 3d Alabama Vol. Inf., 2d Arkansas Vol. Inf., and the 4th Wisconsin Vol. Inf., are constituted a separate brigade of the 2d Army Corps, under the command of Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. V. Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U. S. V., is relieved from the command of the 3d Division, 2d Army Corps, and assigned to the command of the 2d Division, 2d Army Corps. Until further orders the 16th U. S. Inf., now at Huntsville, Ala., will constitute a part of the Dept. of the Gulf, and will report to the Commanding General of that department accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 12, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 17, 1899.

1. The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, Jan. 14, 1899.
By direction of the President, so much of G. O. 118, series 1898, establishing a geographical military department to be known as the Department of Santiago, as provides that the geographical limits of the department are to consist of all that part of the Island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent and belonging thereto as have, or may hereafter, come under the control of the United States, is amended so as to reduce the geographical limits therein prescribed to include that portion of the island embraced within the Province of Santiago. This order will take effect from Dec. 13, 1898.

2. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1006 of the Regulations is amended by inserting in the nineteenth line from foot of page 146, after the words, "signal sergeant," the following: "Enlisted man of the Signal Corps when employed as Signal Sergeant."

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 9, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 16, 1899.

Gives the cypher names of the officials of the War Department and directs the Chief Signal Officer to prepare a suitable cable code to assure secrecy in the transmission of telegrams.

G. O. 10, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 17, 1899.

Gives instructions for making requisitions for the spare parts of the caliber .45 and .30 rifles and carbines.

G. O. 13, H. Q. A., A. G. O., JAN. 17, 1899.

Publishes the act of Congress, granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Volunteers.

Capt. Mahan's views on coast defence have called out a long letter of protest from Vice Admiral Colomb, who laments that Capt. Mahan has become the "leader of a crusade in favor of enormous and useless expenditure, which, unless we act with energy, will have serious import for Great Britain in the same direction."

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

You have heard from several officers who favor the scheme of increase of the Army by increase of the enlisted force, rather than by increase of the number of regiments. Possibly you would like to hear from one who thinks otherwise. As I have commanded a battery of 200 men since June 19, I may be considered as one who has had some experience with large companies.

The organization of a regiment should be 1 Colonel, 2 Lieutenant Colonels (one for each wing), 6 Majors and six battalions of two companies each. The wings would then correspond to a regiment and the regiment to a brigade, and the latter organization could be omitted. A regiment would consist of 1,400 men. A division of three regiments, 4,200 men, commanded by a Brigadier General, and a corps of three divisions commanded by a Major General; 12,600 men.

The object of this paper, however, is not to discuss the general organization of the Army, but only so far as it applies to the artillery.

Whatever the infantry may think of the matter, the large companies are useless for the artillery. A light battery may require about 150 men, but even this number is too large for seacoast artillery. I will use the term company in this paper to designate a battery of artillery, in order to prevent confusion, when speaking of a battery of guns.

In the infantry, each company has the same function, and the number of men is to be determined by the length of the firing line, and is the same for all companies. The function of the officers is to command men in line of battle. In the artillery all is different. The function of a company of seacoast artillery, is to man a battery of guns, and the function of the officers is dependent upon the fire control of such batteries.

Now if every harbor was exactly alike, and every battery contained the same number of guns, the question could be solved precisely as in the case of an infantry company; but this is not, and cannot be, the case.

Our guns are grouped in accordance with the character of the harbor to be defended, and in no two cases are they alike. The function of the battery commander is to command guns considered as sub-units of fire, and not to command men. One officer in each battery has no command, but has charge of the scientific work at the range-finder. The remaining subalterns are in charge of the guns, and are really the only officers who have the immediate command of men during action.

The size of a company of seacoast artillery must therefore depend upon the number and character of the guns in a battery, and upon the requirements of the fire control of such batteries.

A battery may be defined as a group of guns controlled from one battery commander's station, having a single range-finder. Each battery requires 1 commander, 1 range-finder officer and 1 battery officer for about each two guns.

We now have in service 12-inch guns, 10-inch guns, 8-in. guns, 12-in. mortars, 6-in. rapid-fire guns, 5-in. rapid-fire guns, 16-pounder rapid-fire guns, and 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, not to speak of dynamite guns and the proposed 16-inch guns. All of these guns require different sized detachments, and are grouped in different numbers. Guns of the same caliber are also grouped differently.

We have batteries of two, and of three 12-inch guns. Batteries of two, three and four 10-inch guns. Batteries varying from two to five 8-inch guns, and mortar batteries of sixteen 12-inch mortars. The rapid-fire guns are grouped from two to six in a battery. A battery of 12-inch guns requires 3 non-commissioned officers and 25 cannoners for each gun, and a detail of 1 non-commissioned officer and 6 men for the range-finder. The 25 cannoners include the magazine detail and telephone man.

Thus: A battery of 2 12-inch guns requires 7 non-commissioned officers and 56 privates; one of 3 12-inch guns requires 10 non-commissioned officers and 81 privates. These guns are not grouped in larger batteries, and each battery requires 1 Captain and 2 subalterns.

Each 10-inch gun requires 3 non-commissioned officers and 20 privates, with the same range-finder detail.

A battery of 2 10-inch guns requires 7 non-commissioned officers and 46 privates; 3 10-inch guns, 10 non-commissioned officers and 66 privates; 4 10-inch guns, 13 non-commissioned officers and 86 privates. Each 8-in. gun requires 3 non-commissioned officers and 16 cannoners, same range-finder detail.

A battery of 2 8-inch guns requires 7 non-commissioned officers and 38 privates; 3 8-inch guns requires 10 non-commissioned officers and 54 privates; 4 8-inch guns requires 13 non-commissioned officers and 70 privates; 5 8-inch guns requires 16 non-commissioned officers and 86 privates. Batteries of 4 and 5 guns should have an extra subaltern.

A mortar battery of 16 mortars requires but one range-finder detail. Each mortar requires a detachment of 3 non-commissioned officers and 15 cannoners, with one telephone man for each of the four pits. There will be required 1 commander, 1 range-finder officer and 4 battery officers, one for each pit. Total, 6 officers; 49 non-commissioned officers, 250 privates.

It is manifest that 2 companies of 3 officers, 25 non-commissioned officers and 125 privates can readily serve a mortar battery in time of war. It is, however, not necessary that all of the mortars should be drilled at, in time of peace at the same time. A company of three officers, 13 non-commissioned officers and 66 privates would be ample for a mortar battery in time of peace. It is therefore manifest that a company of 3 officers and 100 enlisted men, is ample for all the requirements of the service in time of peace. A larger number is not only unnecessary but is unwieldy and hard to handle and instruct.

My battery of 200 men is assigned to a five-gun battery of 8-inch guns, requiring 16 non-commissioned officers and 86 men. It is manifest that I cannot instruct my men all at the same time. A large number of my men are idle all the time. The company cannot be assigned to more than one battery, as there are only officers enough for one. Each battery requires three officers.

A company of 200 men is for administrative purposes, unwieldy and very difficult to handle; a 1st Sergeant is kept busy from daylight to dark. Of course if I had four subalterns, so that I could divide my company into four platoons, holding each subaltern responsible for his platoon, and command the company as a battalion command, the problem would be easier.

It is now possible to consider the problem of the artillery force necessary to man the defenses of the country.

Each battery requires to man it a company of artillery of not more than 100 men. The official reports show that the proposed armament of the country will consist of about 360 batteries, which will require 360 companies, or upon the present regimental plan of 10 foot companies and 2 light batteries it will require 36 regiments of artillery. The report of the Chief of Engineers shows that

about 160 of these batteries are now completed or soon will be. This will require 160 companies. That is, 16 regiments of artillery.

I suggest the following organizations: Each regiment to consist of 4 battalions of 4 companies (batteries) each, 3 battalions of seacoast artillery, and 1 battalion of field artillery. The field battalion to consist of 2 light batteries, 1 mountain battery and 1 siege battery. The experience of this war has demonstrated the absolute necessity of maintaining siege artillery in time of peace. And the need of mountain artillery was much felt at Santiago. Neither of these organizations can be organized after the declaration of war.

In addition to the company officers of a regiment of artillery, there should be in each regiment an artillery expert, whose duty is to compute, codify and arrange, the scientific data, pertaining to the artillery profession. It is not desirable that every officer should be an artillery expert, but such experts are necessary, and young officers should be encouraged to make the subject a study, and become specialists, in their profession. For this purpose I suggest that in each of the regiments there should be a staff Captain, artillery expert, who should be in the line of promotion, and whenever this office becomes vacant by promotion, or in any other way, it shall be filled by selection after competitive examination from among the 1st Lieutenants.

I also suggest that the Adjutant and Quartermaster be selected from the Captains, there being two extra Captains in each regiment. The Adjutant and Quartermaster, now receive Captain's pay, and therefore this would not increase the cost in any way, while it would materially increase the rate of promotion.

A regiment would then consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 4 Majors, 1 Staff Captain, 18 Captains (16 battery commanders, 1 Adjutant and 1 Quartermaster), 16 1st Lieutenants, 16 2d Lieutenants, of 4 battalions of 4 companies (batteries) each, 3 battalions of seacoast artillery and 1 battalion of field artillery.

A battery of seacoast artillery to consist of 1 Captain, 1 1st Lieutenant, 1 2d Lieutenant, 1 1st Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Ammunition Sergeant, 10 Sergeants, 16 corporals, 1 cook (corporal), 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 66 privates—100 men. The privates should be divided into 1st and 2d class, and the enlisted men of the Engineers, so as to secure the best class of men possible. The artificers should receive extra compensation, so as to obtain skilled workmen.

A battery of light artillery should be as now authorized. Mountain artillery should have a similar organization. A battery of siege artillery should have two more Sergeants and two more corporals than a light battery. The present requirements of the country (colonies not included) would be 12 regiments of artillery, under this plan of organization.

Each permanent fortification should have the following artillery non-commissioned staff: 1 Ordnance Sergeant, in charge of ordnance; 1 electrician, Sergeant, in charge of electrical apparatus; 1 master mechanic, Sergeant, in charge of machinery; 1 Chief Gunner, Sergeant, in charge of instruments, range-finders, etc.

General Artillery Staff.

Nothing is more important than the organization of an artillery bureau at Army Headquarters, reporting directly to the General Commanding. It should consist of 1 Chief of Artillery, Brigadier General; 1 Inspector of Artillery, Lieutenant Colonel (in the line of promotion); 1 Artillery expert, Major (in the line of promotion); 1 Adjutant General of Artillery, Captain (in the line of promotion). The duty of the Inspector of Artillery is to visit each year all the posts and inspect as to professional proficiency. The duty of the Artillery expert is to codify and publish the result of all artillery practice and expert work. The Adjutant General attends to clerical work of the office.

An organization of this kind would give us an exceedingly effective force. It must be remembered that in making these figures our colonial possessions have been entirely omitted from consideration.

G. N. WHISTLER,
Captain, 5th Artillery.

REVISED INFANTRY DRILL ASKED FOR.

Piqua, O., Jan. 4, 1890.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I would like to see an editorial in your valuable military journal on the revision of the infantry drill regulations, such as you published some years ago. You urged a reduction of movements and a drill so simple that all could be learned by our recruits in six weeks. We went into the war with the revision in the hands of a board; now that the war has ended, urge that the revised work be given to the infantry. Let us have a work to, say, formation in single rank at all times, and in several lines one behind the other. A regiment intrenching or skirmishing over the front of one battalion—four companies—deployment by number from this single rank, march on the road at double rank distance, but take single rank distance when leaving the marching column to form line; require lines of battle to be formed at 3,000 yards at least. Strike out all close column formations and movements that require facing to the rear. Keep close column for a part of the ceremonies, parades requiring it, but urge the striking out of all except the simple movements that are required in the woods and in bushes or thickets. The experience in drills all of last summer proved that we had ever so much more than is required for fighting or moving in the woods.

Upton's single rank "fills the bill," in my opinion. Let the ceremonies alone but simplify the drill.

"RED ACORN."

THE 10TH INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have before me a letter which says that "Capt. Lee, of the British Army, says the 10th Infantry was the only outfit that came out in the open in order and deployed in order." He does not give his authority, and I am interested to know if it is true. The regiment being now in Cuba, I thought to write and ask you if you could tell me where I can find out if the report is true. I should like very much to know.

We doubt the correctness of the report. Capt. Lee was with Gen. Chaffee at El Caney and very much occupied with that interesting fight. We doubt if he knew anything of what went on at San Juan where the 10th was engaged, and we have seen nothing from him of this sort.—Ed.

A Russian statistician calculates that each Russian civilian contributes as his share towards the support of the national army 6 francs, the Italian 9, the subject of Francis Joseph 10, the Briton 12, the German 13, and Frenchmen 18½ francs.

MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The fifth annual banquet of the New York Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, was held at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and 60th street, this city, Thursday evening, Jan. 12. It was the first social function of the order since the amendment of the Constitution admitting commissioned officers of the Army and Navy, and Volunteers serving during the Spanish-American War, and a number of those officers, veteran companions of the order, were present. Preceding the banquet a special meeting and reception of the Commandery was held at the club. Among the invited guests present were Rear Admiral Henry Erben, U. S. N.; Major General Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A.; Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Major General H. S. Hawkins, U. S. A.; Brigadier General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.; Brigadier General W. H. H. Davis, U. S. V.; Major W. F. Spurgin, U. S. A.; Col. H. Ashton Ramsey, Hon. Morgan G. Buckley.

Among the companions of the order that were present were Commander David Banks, Capt. J. W. Miller, Major General Charles F. Roe, Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Col. John Jacob Astor, U. S. V.; Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, U. S. A.; Chaplain Geo. R. VanDerwater, U. S. V.; Secretary General James H. Morgan, Frederick E. Hyde, Secretary Charles Palmer Robinson, Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews, J. Kensett Olyphant, Robert Olyphant, Harris B. Fisher, J. Kennedy Tod, Lieut. Irving M. Avery, U. S. V.; Capt. Thomas W. Timpon, U. S. V.; Major John B. Holland, U. S. V.; Major David Banks, Capt. James M. Andrews, U. S. A.; General Francis E. Pinto, U. S. V.; Capt. James Parker, U. S. A.; Satterlee Swartwout, Paymaster J. De Forest Barton, Gen. James M. Varnum. Following the elaborate menu informal speeches were made by some of the guests present, and a short paper read, with lantern illustrations on the Spanish-American War, by Prof. Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Jan. 17, 1890.

The uncertain fate of the Navy Personnel bill is causing no little anxiety among the cadets, both line and Engineer divisions. The loss of executive rank to those who go into the Engineer Corps is having its effect among young cadets of the Academy. Of the present assignment of the first class to the Engineer Corps, two-thirds of them were forced by the Academic Board, against their will, to take places in the Engineer division. Several cadets have made application to be transferred to the Army. There is much feeling in the class over the poor prospects in the Navy, since the fate of the Navy Personnel bill is so uncertain, and the class has for some time been considering whether or not to seek Army commissions under a statute of Congress, entering as 2d Lieutenants. The present class says it would stick to the Navy if there were even the certainty of the members remaining in the service after their final graduation in 1901; but, as the present law gives commissions to only fifteen cadets each year, the risk of being compelled to leave the service at the end of six years because they fall below the favored fifteen makes the class dissatisfied with the situation.

The annual presentation of Bibles to the graduating class, donated by the American Seamen's Friend Society, took place in the Naval Academy Chapel Sunday morning. The Rev. W. C. Stitt, the secretary of the society, preached, and after the sermon, the graduates came to formation in front of the chancel, and each received a Bible, or other book of his choice. Forty-four took Bibles and nine took other books, the Protestants receiving the revised version, and the four Catholic graduates the Douay translation. The books are fine editions, pronounced by the Commandant of Cadets the best he had ever seen. The custom was established by friends of the wife of General Upton, of the U. S. Army, in her memory, and includes the graduates of the Naval Academy and West Point.

The regular cadet hop took place Saturday at the armory. Mrs. Kearney, wife of Chief Engineer Kearney, and Naval Cadet Walter M. Hunt received. Among those present were Governor and Mrs. Lowndes, of Maryland; from Washington, Miss McDonald; from Yokohama, S. T. Sishimure; from Philadelphia, Mrs. C. M. Camp, Miss Camp; from Waterville, Me., Mrs. E. M. Yates, Miss Boyce; from New York, Mr. Charles E. Bentley and Miss Ethel Bentley; from Ellicott City, Mrs. John G. Rogers, Miss Rogers and Miss Lewis.

The semi-annual examination this year is the most important that has occurred in the history of the Academy. The fate of no cadet, looking graduation in the face has ever hung on this examination before. It is expected that all of the present class will receive their diplomas, but there will be some close connections. A large number of undergraduate cadets are unsatisfactory in studies and the outlook is that the classes will lose at least twenty members. The cadets have been subjected to a strict physical examination, during the week, by a board of medical examiners. So far the examination shows a healthy state of affairs, and but two cadets failed to come up to the physical requirements. It is said that one of the young men is a star member, and may have to resign after graduation this month.

The editors of the "Lucky Bag" for 1890, members of the graduating class, have arranged with the editors for 1901, of the second class, to finish up the business portion of the work, when the first class leaves in February. All the editorial work is finished, and the second class will have only routine matters to which to attend.

Miss Stuart, of Florida, is the guest of Prof. and Mrs. Hendrickson, of the Naval Academy.

Mrs. Perkins, of New Haven, Conn., is the guest of Mrs. Terry, Naval Academy.

Admiral F. V. McNair, superintendent of the Naval Academy, is ill with the grip, attended with serious complications.

Invitations have been issued by Commo. Pythian and Mrs. Pythian for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Cordelia, and Ensign J. R. P. Pringle, at 12 noon, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at the family residence, on Maryland avenue, Annapolis.

P. A. Engr. N. T. Holmes has been detached from duty at the Naval Academy, and Chief Engr. Schell, P. A. Engr. Alderdice and Asst. Engr. Proctor have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for sea service. Asst. Surg. Langhorne, after a short tour of duty, has been ordered to the Solace, and Asst. Surg. Holcomb will take his place here.

The semi-annual dance by the cadets will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 28, instead of Friday, as heretofore published, the change being found necessary to prevent interruption of the fourth class examinations Saturday morning. The dance, which takes the place of the June ball, will continue until midnight.

Cadet Benjamin G. Bartholow, of Ohio, member of

the class of 1900, was elected captain of the Naval Academy baseball team, and will select Cadet Ward K. Wortman as manager. Capt. Bartholow played baseball before entering the Academy, and is catcher of the Academy team. Cadet Wortman is a good scholar, and the strong and successful center of the Academy football team. He is of the class of 1900. Baseball, which has been confined to academic games, will, by permission of Admiral McNair, be allowed to be played with visiting clubs this spring.

The U. S. S. Gloucester will not go to Manila, since Lieut. Comdr. Wainwright has given his opinion that her limited coal capacity unfits her for crossing the Pacific. She is still in commission here, and report has it that she may go to Porto Rico with some of the class of naval cadets to graduate here on Jan. 28.

A bill has been introduced in Congress for the retirement of Elijah M. Button, with rank and pay of a Navy pharmacist. Mr. Button is pharmacist at the Naval Academy, which position he has held for over forty years.

The Naval Academy boat crew has challenged Cornell to a rowing race. Cornell is considering the matter.

TRIPLE SCREW WAR STEAMERS.

It is doubtful if any of the new vessels afloat in other navies ever developed the same steaming qualities as the Minneapolis when she made over 24 knots on one part of her official run between Boston Bay and the Maine coast. The Kaiserine-Augusta and the Gefion are sister vessels, built about the same time, and both capable of about 21 knots speed. Germany is building seven new vessels of the Freya class, all of which are to have three screws. Each ship is to displace 5,650 tons, have a sustained speed of at least 20 knots on a horse power of 10,000. They will all be cruisers. A larger vessel is the armored cruiser Furst Bismarck, which is to have three screws, and is designed for a displacement of 10,600 tons, a horse power of 13,000, and is expected to make 19 knots with each. None of these vessels seems deserving of being classed with the Minneapolis and Columbia, which have for years been considered the fleetest war vessels of their displacements in the world. France is building five battleships which are to have three screws, three of which are to be like the Charlemagne, her most powerful class, and will be ready for service shortly. The Charlemagne and Saint Louis are regarded by the experts of France as the best type of battleship building for the navy, and the success of the three screw system in ships of great displacement is awaited with some anxiety by her experts who have not had full confidence in it. The displacement of these ships is 11,275 tons each, horse power 15,000, and a speed of 16 knots. They are to have the same speed with three screws that the new battleships recently contracted for by our Navy Department, are required to develop with twin screws. Two other battleships of the Henry IV. class are also building and will be fitted with triple screws. These are of 9,000 tons displacement, 11,500 horse power and a speed of 18 knots. Ten armored cruisers are either building or practically completed, which are all to have triple screws, high speed and enormous steaming radius, and be in all respects equal to the best of their type in the world. The Joanne d'Arc will be the best of these vessels and perhaps the most formidable if not the fleetest armored cruiser in the world, equalling the immense vessels of this size lately turned out by British shipyards. This new French vessel is to have a displacement of 11,270 tons, or about equal in size the American battleship Iowa, but her horse power is to be at least 28,500, or 11,000 greater than that of the Columbia and Minneapolis, and three times that of the New York. A speed of 23 knots is expected, and if she equals this the Minneapolis will have her first rival. Six vessels of the Montcalm class and also of the armored cruiser type are building with three screws, on displacements of 9,517, horse power of 19,600 and a speed of not less than 21 knots. Three more armored cruisers of the Desaix class are also under construction with triple screws, each to be of about 7,700 tons displacement, 17,000 horse power, and a speed of 21 knots. In addition there will be two commerce destroyers, the Chateaufort and Guichen, of displacements of 8,300 tons, horse power of 24,000, and a speed of 23 knots. These are in many respects similar to the Minneapolis and Columbia, although larger and with greater machinery power. They are expected by the French designers to be the fastest vessels of the navy outside of torpedo boats.

Russia is also building immense warships with three screws. Two of these are battleships, the Ossliabya and Peresviet, which are designed to be her most formidable warships, and are expected to be the fleetest afloat. These vessels are contracted for to be of 13,500 tons and 14,500 horse power, which it is believed will give them a speed of about 20 knots. Another immense vessel building with three screws is to have a displacement of 14,000 tons and a speed of 23 knots. She is said to be of the commerce destroyer type, although the Navy Department has no official description of the vessel. Four other ships are also building of the Diana class to have displacements of 6,500 tons, 11,000 horse power and a speed of 21 knots.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CAMP SHIPP, ALA.

Camp Shipp, Jan. 11, 1899.

Maj. C. A. Dempsey, 2d Inf., returned from sick leave Jan. 9, and is in command of the regiment.

Maj. Edward Davis, Adj. Gen., is on the sick list. He has been wrestling with a case of the grip since before the holidays. Lieut. Le Roy S. Lyons, 2d Art., Aide to Gen. Frank, is in charge of the office.

Gen. Frank is in command of the 4th Corps, with headquarters at this place. The corps staff officers, however, still remain at Huntsville.

Capt. F. P. Fremont, 2d Inf., and family are in Washington, where the Captain has gone on business. They are expected to return before Jan. 15.

Capt. Frank B. McCoy, 2d Inf., joined the regiment on the first of the year. Since mustered out of the Minnesota Volunteers, Capt. McCoy has been on duty at St. Paul, where his family are at present.

Lieut. Ledyard has been transferred to the 12th Infantry to go with it to Manila. As soon as that regiment was ordered to the Philippines, Lieut. Ledyard applied by telegraph to be transferred and ordered to join.

The regiments stationed here have begun target practice.

Lieuts. W. O. Johnson and Preston Brown, 2d Inf., are at work with the 3d Tennessee, ordered mustered out. Capt. Fremont and Lieut. McCleave, 2d Inf., are detailed to assist in mustering out the 4th Kentucky.

Lieut. Williams, 11th Inf., has arrived here from Huntsville, he being on mustering duty under orders from the A. G. O. The orders of the War Department

requiring Regular officers to be detailed as mustering officers draws pretty heavily from the 2d Infantry, it being the only Regular regiment here. There are at present only about sixteen officers for duty with the regiment.

Lieuts. Beckharts and Christman, 6th Inf., and Lieut. Ovenshine have reported to Gen. Frank as mustering officers. Lieut. Christman was formerly in the 2d Infantry, stationed here, and is renewing old acquaintances.

Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 2d Inf., is another officer of the 2d who pined for foreign service, and at the last moment secured a transfer to the 17th Infantry, and left hurriedly for New York, to catch the regiment before it embarked, visiting Washington en route.

Many men of the two regiments being mustered out here contemplate enlisting in the Regular service. Authority has been obtained by the regimental commander from the War Department to make vacancies in the regiment for desirable men, by discharging a sufficient number of the war recruits. It is expected that the regiment will get much valuable material in this way.

NAVY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

Assessment number 177 by the Navy Mutual Aid Association marks the completion of the twentieth year of this organization, and when it is noted that the sum of \$908,013.52 has been paid to its beneficiaries the success of the association can no longer be called in question. The number of members on the rolls at the present time is 881, paying an assessment of \$3,063.50. Since the last quarterly call the deaths of the following members have occurred: Rear Adm. J. C. Febiger, Chief Engr. Hugh H. Cline, Chief Engr. Philip Inch and Lieut. Comdr. Sumner C. Paine. At the regular annual meeting for election of officers and directors for the year 1899, held at the Navy Department on the 3d instant, the following were elected: President, Chief Constructor Philip Hichborn; first vice-president, Chief Engr. George W. Baird; Resident directors, Lieut. Comdr. J. D. Adams, Prof. P. R. Alger, Paymr. J. R. Carmody, Med. Dir. G. A. Bright, Paymr. H. G. Colby, Comdr. J. E. Craig, Prof. O. G. Dodge, Gunner Geo. Fouse, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Hawley, P. A. Engr. C. A. E. King, Prof. E. K. Rawson, Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, Lieut. D. L. Wilson, Chief Engr. A. B. Canaga, Lieut. C. D. Galloway, Maj. F. L. Denny, U. S. M. C. The list of non-resident directors is as follows: Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Surg. H. B. Pitts; Navy Yard, Boston, Chaplain D. H. Tribou; Torpedo Station, Newport, Lieut. Comdr. K. Niles; Navy Yard, New York, will be filled later on, when the meeting for the election for secretary-treasurer is held. Navy Yard, League Island, Paymr. J. N. Speel; Naval Academy, Annapolis, Lieut. A. Sharp; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Naval Constr. A. W. Stahl; Navy Yard, Mare Island, Lt. Cr. C. G. Bowman; North Atlantic Station, Chief Engr. R. W. Milligan; Asiatic Station, Lieut. C. E. Vreeland; Pacific Station, Paymr. J. R. Stanton. The total amount paid to beneficiaries during the year 1898 has been the respectable sum of \$58,899.65. During the year twenty-one new members have been admitted; two have severed their connection with the association.

REORGANIZING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

In discussing the reorganization of the National Guard consideration should be given to our experience during the war of 1861-65, and the late war with Spain. This experience proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is a matter of national importance that the militia (National Guard) should be organized in exact accordance with the laws, rules, tactics, and regulations, which govern the Regular Army in every detail. Nominally it is so organized now, practically it is not.

The system which is followed in many States of electing the commissioned officers of the National Guard for a specified time only, and then relegating them to the ranks just as they become thoroughly efficient and electing in their place men ignorant of their duties is highly detrimental to the discipline and best interest of the service. Upon first organizing a company, or regiment, of National Guards it might be proper enough to elect the officers as at present, but all vacancies thereafter should be filled by promoting the senior officer, entitled to such promotion, after passing an examination as to his physical and mental efficiency, the promotion to be made in all cases by the Governor of the State. The vacancies in the grade of 2d Lieutenant, created by promotion, might be filled by election in the company as now, physical and mental qualifications being always insisted upon.

All officers should hold their positions until retirement, dismissal, or death, having the privilege to resign at any time they choose.

Every year each company, or regiment, should go into camp for instruction, and while there should be made to subsist on the rations issued to the Regular troops. The writer has visited more than one militia camp where there was a large percentage of time consumed at playing soldier.

All Volunteer officers should know how to make out the reports and returns called for by the regulations and should learn this while a National Guardsman. Very many Volunteer officers in the field last summer could not make out a simple ration return.

By giving the commissioned officers permanent positions during good behavior and making promotion depend upon physical and mental examinations, the National Guard would secure a standing which it lacks at the present time, and cannot otherwise regain. It would encourage all National Guard officers to become studious in the profession of arms and remove a fertile source of bickering, jealousy and "wire pulling" when elections are held, often resulting in the best officer, who should have been promoted, failing to obtain the place. Permanency of position would give the officers of the National Guard better control of the men upon whom they now depend for votes, and thus enable them to enforce discipline, without which companies and regiments are but military mobs.

No man should be enlisted in the National Guard without first passing exactly the same examination as recruits for the Regular service. The neglect of the last requirement has cost many a Volunteer soldier his life through sickness. The Regular service requires remodeling in many respects as well as the National Guard, and in one particular, viz., the paper work should be cut down at least fifty per cent.; it is actually overwhelming.

REGULAR.

The English have chosen an odd name—the Venerable—for a new battleship which is just laid down at Chatham. She is to be 400 feet long, 75 feet beam and displace 15,000 tons. A speed of 19 knots is expected. The most noteworthy fact about her is that her principal armament will be 12-inch, 46-ton wire guns, a weapon that we have not yet seen our way to adopt.

KIPLING TO EVANS.

Rudyard Kipling is said to have written the verses printed below and to have sent them, with a set of his books, to Capt. Robley D. Evans. The post's Zogbaum is Rufus Fairchild Zogbaum, more familiarly known to every officer in our Navy as "Zoggy." He is the most popular outsider who ever found a berth in war or peace on board an American man-of-war, and, besides, he draws uncommon good and sailor-like pictures.

Zogbaum draws with a pencil,
And I do things with a pen;
But you sit up in a conning tower,
Bossing eight hundred men.

Zogbaum takes care of his business,
And I take care of mine;
But you take care of ten thousand tons,
Sky-hoofing through the brine.

Zogbaum can handle his shadows,
And I can handle my style;
But you can handle a ten-inch gun
To carry seven mile.

To him that hath shall be given,
And that's why these books are sent
To the man who has lived more stories
Than Zogbaum or I could invent.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

West Point, Jan. 17, 1899.

Mrs. Bruff and Cadet Jewell received the guests at the hop on Saturday evening. The Misses Hallett, Roe and Van Nest, of New York; Pollock, of New Orleans; Davis, Craney and Spurgin, of West Point, were among the young ladies present. There will be a cadet german on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 24. The officers at the Academy have arranged hops for Feb. 14 and April 7.

Rev. Carroll Perry, rector of St. Philip's, in the Highlands, Garrisons, exchanged pulpits with Rev. Herbert Shipman, at the morning service on Sunday.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, accompanied by her brother, Mr. George D. Fowle, Philadelphia, and Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Arrasmith, spent Sunday at the post as guests at the hotel.

Prof. Edgar W. Bass, retired, visited the Point on Monday.

At a cadet meeting of the "Ladies' Reading Club" a paper was read by Mrs. Mills, subject: "The Pathos in Mother Goose." The Ladies' Card Club has been again organized this winter and a meeting was held at Mrs. Morrow's last week.

A magazine club has been formed also, the members of which are: Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Hein, Mrs. Banister, Mrs. Kneeder, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Goethals, Mrs. Davis, H. C. Mrs. Cameron, Miss Shipman, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Landers, Mrs. Coe. The "Ladies' Sewing Society" met for organization at Mrs. Michie's last week.

The class album of '98 has been received at the library. It is bound in red Russia leather with gilt lettering and brass clasps, and is a very neat volume. The photographs of the members of the class are arranged in alphabetical order. Then follow class groups, taken each year, showing '98 as plebs, yearlings, furlough men and first classmen. There are no out-of-door drills at present, but the riding hall and gymnasium are generally well patronized by visitors.

Gymnastic exercises are held in the morning. The riding from 11 to 12 for the first class has been discontinued. The third class rides from 2 to 4, the second class from 4 to 5.

The engagement is announced of Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain of the Military Academy, and Miss Julia Fay Bradley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edison Bradley, of New York. Miss Bradley has been among the most popular of the young ladies visiting at the post during the past summer and fall. Mr. Shipman during his work as Chaplain has won the esteem and friendship of the corps to a marked degree by his hearty interest and co-operation in all things pertaining to cadet life; and has so endeared himself to his people of every station, by a sympathetic interest, that congratulations and best wishes are extended to him by one and all.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stout take their departure this week. Lieut. Stout's quarters have been assigned to Lieut. Barnum.

Nine men were found deficient, three in the third and six in the fourth class, and eighteen were conditioned as the result of the January examination as published last week, viz.: L. J. Van Schaick, New York; C. L. Maguire, Mo.; R. H. Jordan, Virginia; W. H. Amerine, Alabama; Roger D. Gough, Indiana; E. L. Oldham, Tennessee; T. R. F. Smith, Illinois; Homer Preston, Kansas.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Nathan Hale Barnes, of the Navy, after a long and serious illness due to a complication of troubles resulting from long and faithful service on the active list before his retirement in February, 1891, died at his home, No. 103 Capitol avenue, Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 1. He was conscious up to the moment of his death and after calling the members of his family to his bedside and bidding them "good-by," he dropped away as if going into a temporary sleep. Mr. Barnes was a man of decided Christian character and of remarkably warm and generous disposition, consequently he attracted towards him in civil life as well as among his naval associates friends who were devoted to him throughout his life. Some years after his retirement he was given a professorship in the Arizona University, at Tucson, and won a strong position among both faculty and students. His health became so precarious that he was obliged to give up all employment more than a year ago, since which time his life was despaired of on many occasions. He leaves a wife and two daughters, one of the latter being an invalid, but both of whom possess rare accomplishments and talent. Lieut. Barnes was born in Windham County, Connecticut, Aug. 12, 1846, and he was appointed midshipman at the Naval Academy, July 27, 1863, from Illinois. Owing to being on sick leave in 1865 and 1866, he was not graduated until June 2, 1868. His first duty at sea was on the Tuscarora and Albany in 1868 and 1869 in the Pacific and North Atlantic fleets. He was commissioned Ensign April 19, 1869, Master, July 12, 1870, and Lieutenant Dec. 12, 1872. He served on the Onward and the St. Mary's in the Pacific fleet from 1870 to 1873; on the Plymouth in the North Atlantic fleet from 1874 to 1876; on the training ship Minnesota from 1877 to 1879; on the Nipsic in the European fleet from 1879 to 1882; at the Torpedo Station in 1883; as instructor for the Government at the Illinois College from 1883 to 1886; made a special cruise around the world in the Juniata from 1886 to 1889, and was then given a second term of duty at the Torpedo Station in 1889 and 1890. Just before leaving the Illinois College at the end of his term of duty he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He was put on the retired list on Feb. 18, 1891.

Capt. J. W. Norris, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. V., on the

staff of Gen. Gobin, at Augusta, Ga., died suddenly Jan. 16, at Harrisburg, Pa., while on a short leave.

In the death of Commo. Louis C. Sartori, U. S. N., retired, in Philadelphia, Jan. 18, the Navy loses a man who had seen thirty years' of service before the Civil War began. He was in the Mexican War and commanded the expedition against the Feejees in 1855. He has been retired for more than twenty-four years.

Capt. Douglass Ottinger, the oldest officer of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service, died at Mount Holly, N. J., this week, at the age of ninety-four. He was the inventor of the life car used for many years in the life-saving service, for which he received the thanks of Congress and a substantial award of money. During his long career he saved hundreds of lives and personally saved twenty-one vessels from being wrecked.

Miss Genevieve Gillan Scully, daughter of Col. J. W. Scully, U. S. A., who died at New Orleans on New Year's day, seems to have had many warm friends in that city. The "Piscayune" says: "Her life was simple and unpretentious, but it was full of usefulness, and she was the light and life of a bright and happy home circle." The "Daily States" says: "The veteran Army officer who stands exalted in the estimation of the country which he serves, found his greatest, completest happiness in the bosom of his family and the taking away of one around whom his heart strings were affectionately woven has been a crushing blow and one in which the 'States' tenders its deepest sympathy."

Miss Anna Schley, youngest daughter of the late Col. William Louis Schley, a cousin of Rear Adm. Schley, committed suicide at her home in Baltimore, Jan. 15, by shooting herself through the heart. Melancholia, caused by the shock of her father's sudden death about four weeks ago, is believed to have led to her taking her life. She had given up all social pleasures to be with him in his declining years, and he died in her arms.

John Russell Young, the distinguished war correspondent and journalist, and for some time past Librarian of Congress, died Jan. 17, at Washington, D. C. In 1877 he accompanied the late Gen. Grant on his trip around the world and afterwards wrote a book descriptive of the journey.

Gen. William Humphrey, a distinguished officer of Michigan troops during the Civil War, died at Adrian, Mich., Jan. 15.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

On Wednesday of this week the House passed the Naval Personnel bill with several changes made in the original measure as reported last session, and on Thursday it was presented to the Senate and referred to the Naval Committee of that body. The vote was almost two to one in favor of the bill and from the time it was taken under consideration last Friday there was never any serious apprehension that it would fail to pass. The discussion on the bill showed no great or decided opposition, although on several amendments the vote was comparatively close, particularly that relating to the continuance of the grade of Commodore which Representative Bailey believed should be maintained. The difference between the bill as reported from the House Naval Committee and passed does not affect in any way the main features of the plan, the most important amendment being that providing for a reorganization of the Marine Corps. The attitude of the Senate toward the bill may be characterized as one of indifference, chiefly because few members are active in its support. There is no crystallized opposition in the committee and a poll shows that on a vote the bill will unquestionably be reported favorably, but neither Senator Hale nor Senator Chandler seem as enthusiastic as they might be. With some members of the committee heartily for the bill and ready to push it through, there is little doubt of its early and speedy consideration and report to the Senate. There has so far been no indication when a meeting of the committee will be called, and possibly not until Senator Hale returns next week, will there be any movement toward securing action in committee. While advocates of the bill are hopeful of its passage they have not the same confidence of its being reported to the Senate, as they have of its adoption if brought to a vote. The bill as passed by the House in full is given below:

The consideration of the Navy Personnel bill began on Friday, Jan. 13, as we stated last week, and was resumed and completed on Tuesday, Jan. 17, after an interval of two legislative days. The debate consisted chiefly in explaining the bill, and in meeting and answering objection to particular sections. There was no minority report against the bill and no argument was made against the main features of the bill, except by Mr. Philip Low, of New York. Mr. Foss, of the Naval Committee, explained its provisions and purpose and other members of the committee aided in this work in the course of the debate.

Mr. Foss called attention to the fact that under the amalgamating system to which Mr. Low objected, we should be able to draw upon the engineering ability of 1,020 officers in the composite line, instead of that of 195 officers of the Engineer Corps, as now. He cited the fact that the chief authority upon "ordnance engineering" was Capt. O'Neil, a line officer; on "torpedo engineering," another line officer, Captain Converse; upon "electrical engineering," again a line officer, Capt. Bradford. He believed it to be equally possible to educate men who will be specialists in mechanical and designing engineering. He showed that all the officers needed could be obtained from the Naval Academy by abolishing the two years' sea course and appointing cadets once in four years, as provided in the bill.

In answer to objections to the bill because it did not open promotion to commissioned rank to the enlisted man, Mr. Foss stated that the enlisted men had been given all they asked for, which was to be given the same privileges as the enlisted man of the Army. He stated that the whole naval service was practically united in favor of the bill. He said: "The American Navy has no friction in it at the present time to my knowledge. They are all in favor of this bill, and I trust that it will speedily be passed." (Applause.)

This, while not literally true, is sufficiently correct for the purposes of oratory, and the statement was not questioned—a fact which certainly indicates that no opposing opinions have been presented to Congress.

Mr. Low summed up his objections in this statement: "After studying the bill and reading the hearing before the Naval Committee, I am convinced that should this bill, with the amalgamating clause, become a law, it

would be a piece of misfit legislation." He made the usual argument in favor of special training. He also said: "Should the amalgamating provision in this bill become a law, it would impair the seamanship of our line officers. And while it may produce harmony, it would be at the expense of efficiency, and the like of Dewey will never be seen again." He also quoted Commodore Crowninshield in support of his views. He also quoted Chief Engineer Milligan to the same effect. Mr. Dayton replied "that those distinguished officers of the Navy favor this proposition heartily and fully. Not only that, the gentleman has said that he has received letters from very many officers of the Navy opposing this measure. I want to say to him that so far as complaints before the Committee on Naval Affairs are concerned there is not to-day from any officer lodged in the Committee on Naval Affairs a single, solitary objection to this measure. The objections of the only man who appeared before the Naval Committee, in the person of Commodore Crowninshield, have been met by an amendment which will be proposed by the gentleman in charge of the bill."

In support of the proposition to increase the pay of officers, Mr. Dayton cited the fact that "one of the most active men in the Engineer Corps, (Mr. Milligan), one who helped to frame this measure, and who sat upon the Board, one of the brightest engineers in the corps, is about to leave it because there came to him the other day the president of one of our large manufacturing institutions who offered him \$7,500 a year to enter his employ." In the last few years 15 engineers had gone out for the same reason. In answer to a suggestion that our Navy officers were aristocratic, Mr. Dinsmore said: "I have seen them struggling to live within their pay. I know of the difficulties that they encounter. I have seen their generosity in keeping their place, out of their own limited pay, with officers of other nations supplied with funds in addition to their pay. * * * The Navy could hardly be called an aristocratic Navy when, as a matter of fact, they never put on their full-dress clothes without oppressing everybody in their company with the smell of camphor (laughter)—the camphor used to save their full-dress uniforms from moth."

Sentimental objections were raised to abolishing the rank of Commodore by Mr. Bailey and he did not seem to be comforted by the explanation that a man with a title that is utterly unknown in the naval organizations of any other country does not find such a rank an honor and a credit to him, but really an embarrassment to him. Nobody knows where to place him, nobody knows who he is, or what he is, or the relative rank that he holds in the American Navy.

Mr. Bailey: "They do not know how to place him at the dance, perhaps; but they do know how to place him in the battle. (Applause.) That is what we want our naval officers for, and not for ornament." (Renewed applause.)

Mr. Bailey offered the following amendment, which was lost by a vote of 60 to 112: "Strike out the words 'And provided further, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent the retirement of officers with the rank and pay of Commodore.'"

Mr. Bailey was also "utterly opposed to the whole doctrine of retirement," and wished to abolish the entire retired list and save the \$3,000,000 a year that it costs. His efforts to deprive the officers who voluntarily retire of increased rank failed, however, by a vote of 52 to 91.

Mr. Norton of Ohio, who made an earnest speech in favor of the bill, said in the course of it: "Mr. Chairman, men may say that those who have spoken for this bill heretofore are interested in its outcome. I am interested, sir. The greatest pride of my life—the fact of which I am more proud than even to hold a seat on this floor—is that I am the father of a boy who is standing to-day in the Navy of the United States to defend his country at all points and in all places wherever his services may be needed." (Applause.)

A proposition by Mr. Jenkins to create the rates of "water tender" and "oiler" was rejected after some debate.

H. R. 10403—Reported by Mr. Foss: To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, Be it enacted, etc., That the officers constituting the Engineer Corps of the Navy be, and are hereby, transferred to the line of the Navy, and shall be commissioned accordingly.

Sec. 2. That Engineer Officers holding the relative rank of Captain, Commander and Lieutenant Commander shall take rank in the line of the Navy according to the dates at which they attained such relative rank. Engineer Officers graduated from the Naval Academy from 1868 to 1876, both years inclusive, shall take rank in the line next after officers in the line who graduated from the Naval Academy in the same year with them. Provided, That when the date of a line officer's commission as Captain, Commander or Lieutenant Commander and the date when the Engineer Officer attained the same relative rank of Captain, Commander or Lieutenant Commander are the same, the Engineer Officer shall take rank after such line officer.

Sec. 3. That Engineer Officers who completed their Naval Academy course of four years from 1878 to 1880, both inclusive, shall take rank in the line as determined by the Academic Board under the Department's instructions of Dec. 1, 1897; and Engineer Officers who completed their Naval Academy course of four years in 1881 and 1882, shall take rank in the line as determined by the merit roll of graduating classes at the conclusion of the six years' course, June, 1883 and 1884: Provided, That those Engineer Officers who were appointed from civil life and whose status is not fixed by Sec. 2 of this act, shall take rank with other line officers according to the dates of their first commissions respectively: And provided further, That the Engineer officers who completed their Naval Academy course of four years in 1881 and 1882 shall retain among themselves the same relative standing as shown on the Navy Register at the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. That Engineer Officers transferred to the line who are below the rank of Commander, and extending down to, but not including, the first Engineer who entered the Naval Academy as cadet midshipman, shall perform sea or shore duty, and such duty shall be such as is performed by Engineers in the Navy, except watch duty in the engine room: Provided, That any officer described in this section may, upon his own application, made within six months after the passage of this act, be assigned to the general duties of the line, if he pass the examination now provided by law as preliminary to promotion to the grade he then holds, failure to pass not to displace such officer from the list of officers for sea or shore duty such as is performed by Engineers in the Navy.

Sec. 5. That Engineer Officers transferred to the line to perform Engineer duty only who rank as, or above, Commander, or who subsequently attain such rank, shall perform shore duty only.

Sec. 6. That all Engineer Officers not provided for in Secs. 4 and 5 transferred to the line shall perform the duties now performed by line officers of the same grade: Provided, That after a period of two years subsequent to the passage of this act they shall be required to pass the examinations now provided by law as preliminary to promotion to the grade they then hold, and subject to existing law governing examinations for promotion.

Sec. 7. That the active list of the line of the Navy, as constituted by Sec. 1 of this act, shall be composed of 18 Rear Admirals, 70 Captains, 112 Commanders, 170 Lieutenant Commanders, 300 Lieutenants, and not more than a total of 350 Lieutenants (junior grade), and ensigns. Officers, after performing 3 years' sea service in the grade of ensign, shall, after passing the examinations now required by law, be eligible to promotion to the grade of Lieutenant (junior grade): Provided, That when the office of Chief of Bureau is filled by an officer below the rank of Commodore, said officer shall have the rank of Commodore during the time he holds said office: And provided further, That a Captain or Commander, when specifically detailed by the Department to

command a squadron of two or more vessels, shall have the rank and pay of a Commodore while so detailed: And provided further, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent the retirement of officers with the rank and pay of Commodore: And provided further, That all sections of the Revised Statutes which, in defining the rank of officers or positions in the Navy, contain the words "with the relative rank of" are hereby amended so as to read "with the rank of," but officers whose rank is so defined shall not be entitled, in virtue of their rank, to command in the line or in other Staff Corps. Neither shall this act be construed as changing the titles of officers in the Staff Corps of the Navy.

Sec. 8. That officers of the line in the grades of Captain, Commander and Lieutenant Commander may, by official application to the Secretary of the Navy, have their names placed on a list which shall be known as the list of "Applicants for voluntary retirement," and when at the end of any fiscal year the average vacancies for the fiscal years subsequent to the passage of this act above the grade of Commander have been less than thirteen, above the grade of Lieutenant Commander less than twenty, above the grade of Lieutenant less than twenty-nine, and above the grade of Lieutenant (junior grade) less than forty, the President may, in the order of the rank of the applicants, place a sufficient number on the retired list with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, to cause the aforesaid vacancies for the fiscal year then being considered.

Sec. 9. That should it be found at the end of any fiscal year that the retirements pursuant to the provisions of law now in force, the voluntary retirements provided for in this act, and casualties are not sufficient to cause the average vacancies enumerated in Sec. 8 of this act, the Secretary of the Navy shall, on or about the first day of June, convene a Board of not less than three nor more than five Rear Admirals and shall place at its disposal the service and medical records on file in the Navy Department of all the officers in the grades of Captain, Commander, Lieutenant Commander and Lieutenant. The Board shall then select, as soon as practicable after the first day of July, a sufficient number of officers from the before-mentioned grades, as constituted on the thirtieth day of June of that year, to cause the average vacancies enumerated in Sec. 8 of this act. Each member of said Board shall swear, or affirm, that he will without prejudice or partiality, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties imposed upon him by this act. Its finding, which shall be in writing, signed by all the members, a majority governing, shall be transmitted to the President, who shall thereupon, by order, make the transfers of such officers to the retired list as are selected by the Board: Provided, That not more than five Captains, four Commanders, four Lieutenant Commanders and two Lieutenants are so retired in any one year. The promotions to fill the vacancies thus created shall date from the thirtieth day of June of the current year: And provided further, That the officer retired under the provisions of this section shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the pay of the next higher grade.

Sec. 10. That the Naval Constructors five shall have the rank of Captain, five of Commander, and all others that of Lieutenant Commander or Lieutenant. Assistant Naval Constructors shall have the rank of Lieutenant or Lieutenant (junior grade). Assistant Naval Constructors shall be promoted to the grade of Naval Constructor after not less than eight or more than fourteen years' service as Assistant Naval Constructors.

Sec. 11. That a Judge Advocate's Corps in the Navy is hereby established, to consist of one Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Captain, one Assistant Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Commander, one Deputy Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and two Judge Advocates, with the rank of Lieutenant.

Appointments to the Judge Advocate's Corps shall be made from officers of the Navy or Marine Corps, or from civil life: Provided, That persons only shall be so appointed who are learned in the common as well as in naval law. Promotions in the corps shall be by seniority up to and including the grade of Commander. All officers of the Judge Advocate's Corps, except the Judge Advocate General, shall be available for duty at sea or on shore, as the Secretary of the Navy may direct.

Sec. 12. That any officer of the Navy, with a creditable record, who served during the Civil War, shall when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade.

Sec. 13. That from and after the passage of this act the students at the Naval Academy shall have the title of shipman, and on successfully completing the course that institution each shall be commissioned in the lowest grade of the line or Marine Corps, the two years' course at sea being hereby abolished.

Sec. 14. That upon the passage of this act all the Naval cadets of the line and Engineer divisions who have completed the four years' course at the Naval Academy and are performing duty at sea shall be commissioned in the lowest grade of the line or Marine Corps, and the members of each class shall take rank among themselves according to their graduating multiples as was determined at the end of the four years' course at the Naval Academy.

Sec. 15. That boatswains, gunners, carpenters and sailmakers shall after ten years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers, to rank with, but after, ensigns: Provided, That the chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers shall, on promotion, have the same pay and allowances as that now allowed to a 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps: Provided, That the pay of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers be the same as that now allowed by law: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall give additional rights to quarters on board ship or to command, and that immediately after the passage of this act boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, who have served in the Navy as such for fifteen years, shall be commissioned in accordance with the provisions of this law, and thereafter no warrant officer shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before a board of Chief Boatswains, Chief Gunners, Chief Carpenters, and Chief Sailmakers, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 16. The commissioned officers of the line of the Navy, including staff officers of like grade or rank, other than naval constructors and chaplains, shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the Army or Marine Corps; and all provisions of law authorizing the distribution among captors of the whole or any portion of the proceeds of the vessels or other property hereafter captured, condemned as prize, or providing for the payment of bounty for the sinking or destruction of vessels of the enemy in time of war are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. That upon the passage of this act the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a Board for the examination of men for the position of warrant machinists, one hundred of whom are hereby authorized. The said examination shall be open, first, to all machinists by trade, of good record in the naval service, and if a sufficient number of machinists from the Navy are not found duly qualified, then any machinist of good character in civil life shall be eligible for such examination and appointment to fill the remaining vacancies. All subsequent vacancies in the list of warrant machinists shall be filled by competitive examination before a Board ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, and open to all machinists by trade who are in the Navy, and machinists of good character in civil life authorized by the Secretary of the Navy to appear before said Board, and where candidates from civil life and from the Naval service possess equal qualifications, the preference shall be given to those from the naval service.

Sec. 18. That the pay of warrant machinists shall be the same as that of warrant officers, and they shall be retired under the provisions of existing law for warrant officers. Warrant machinists shall receive at first an acting appointment, which may be made permanent under regulations established by the Navy Department for other warrant officers. They shall take rank with other warrant officers according to date of appointment and shall wear such uniform as may be prescribed by the Navy Department.

Sec. 19. That hereafter the term of enlistment of all men of the enlisted Navy shall be four years. Provided, That Sec. 1573, Rev. Stat., be amended to read: "If any enlisted man or apprentice, being honorably discharged, shall

Advices from the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., of Jan. 16, state that the Marblehead, which is undergoing repairs, expects to be ready for sea by Feb. 1. The work on the Amphitrite will be completed within a few days after Feb. 1. She will resume her duties of last year as a gunnery training ship, with headquarters at Port Royal. The Navy Yard tug Iwawa is now in the drydock. When she leaves the dock, probably the early part of next week, the dock goes out of commission for the long deferred and extensive repairs, for which money has been available for many months.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. C. D.—You will find a manual of the Gatling gun in "Military Science and Tactics," published by H. T. Reed, 93 State street, Chicago, Ill. This work also contains much other valuable information.

G. W. K.—The French steamship Olende Rodriguez, captured by the New Orleans off Porto Rico, in July last, was held as a prize. No action has yet been taken by the courts on the disposition of the vessel.

R. O. E.—The New York regiments to be retained in service, at least for some little time to come, are the 12th Inf., Matanzas, Cuba; the 47th Inf., San Juan, P. R.; the 201st Inf., Greenville, S. C.; 202d Inf., Pinar del Rio, Cuba, and the 203d Inf., Greenville, S. C. All the rest are either mustered out or in process of muster out.

REG.—Questions as to promotions under any of the Army reorganization bills now before Congress cannot well be decided at present. The Army and Navy Journal always has the latest information.

INQUIRER.—James G. Warren graduated from the U. S. M. A. Nov. 5, 1891; entered Corps of Engineers and is now a Captain in the Engineer Corps, U. S. A. His address is Milwaukee, Wis.

ST. AUGUSTINE.—It is not especially difficult for a soldier to get his name as taken down on enlistment changed to his right name. Let him make proper application to the Adjutant General of the Army, through his company commander, accompanying it with his affidavit setting forth in full the circumstances of the case.

U. S. M. A.—Write to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point for a copy of the circular giving full information regarding appointments, examinations, etc.

C. B.—You can procure Army Corps badges from Messrs. Bailey, Banks & Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.

S.—Comy. Gen. C. P. Eagan, U. S. A., reaches his 64th birthday Jan. 16, 1905.

L. S. L.—The monitors have all been contracted for, and are now building by four firms. Arguments regarding superimposed turrets depend on whether you are opposed to them or in favor. It is held by their advocates that there is greater and more immediate concentration of fire; weights are saved to some extent, and a movement of the turret aims all four guns at once. Those opposing them say that the plan is experimental and only actual use can determine its value.

INQUIRER.—The new Military Code of New York is printed by the Bradlow Printing Co., of Albany, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBER.—The secretary of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars is C. P. Robinson, 31 Nassau street, New York City.

A. B. C.—The present address of Col. H. A. Theaker, U. S. A., is 56 Whalley avenue, New Haven, Conn.

W. T.—Get "Three Roads to a Commission," published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and "The Army Officers' Examiner," published by Messrs. Wiley & Sons, New York City.

C. A. B.—B. Y. Pippet & Co., 45 Leonard street, New York City, make woolen goods used for uniforms of the U. S. Army.

W. L.—There were 75 1st Lieutenants promoted to Captain under the Reorganization law of April 28, 1898. Charles L. Beckurts, 6th Inf., is now senior 1st Lieutenant of Infantry, and entitled to promotion when examined. Tredwell W. Moore, 22d Inf., then becomes senior.

E. H. W. asks: What is the correct color of the corps badge of the 2d Army Corps for the N. Y. Cavalry Squadron? Answer—Yellow. See G. O. No. 99, A. G. O., July 15, 1898.

CHIEF MACHINIST.—A machinist is an enlisted man, and the uniform is prescribed by the Regulation. "The overcoat, the bottom of the skirt to reach the tips of fingers, arms hanging by side in natural position," etc. A male is not regarded as an enlisted man, but is a warrant officer, and as such wears the overcoat prescribed for all officers.

The antarctic expedition fitted out by Sir George Newnes under the auspices of the British Royal Geographical Society has reached Hobart, Tasmania, outward bound, on the steamer Southern Cross. It took 100 Esquimaux dogs, the first that ever crossed the equator and reached Hobart with 80 of them alive. This is an important expedition and contains thirty scientific men. It will be back in 1900, the last year of the century.

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MARRIED.

EDIE—KIP.—At Grace Episcopal Church, San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19, 1899, Maj. Guy L. Edie, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., to Miss Elizabeth Clementine Kip, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ingraham Kip.

DIED.

BEAMAN.—At the residence of his son, at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 15, 1899, George H. Beaman, of Rutland, Vt., aged 88, father of Pay Inspr. Geo. W. Beaman, U. S. N.

GARST.—Charles E. Garst, of the class of 1876, U. S. Military Academy, on Dec. 28, 1898, in Tokio, Japan.

GUENTHER.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1899, Mr. Guenther, brother of Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th U. S. Art.

HALL.—On Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1899, at the Grand Hotel, New York City, Terese Preble, only daughter of Lieut. Col. William Preble Hall, A. A. G., U. S. A., and Terese Blackburn Hall. Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 12, 1899, at 3 p. m., from 1730 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Interment in Arlington Cemetery.

LAKE.—At San Francisco, Jan. 15, Myra Clark, widow of Deios Lake, and mother of the wife of Lieut. C. H. Hunter, 1st Art.

McKAY.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1899, Richard McKay, after a long illness. He was Drum Major of the 12th Regt. of National Guard of New York, in which he had served thirty-one years.

McKEEVER.—At the family residence, No. 74 Belmont street, Somerville, Thursday, Jan. 12, Sarah E. Muldoon, wife of Capt. Samuel McKeever, U. S. A. (retired). Funeral Saturday morning, Jan. 14, at 8:30 a. m. Requiem at St. Catherine's Church, at 9:30 a. m. Interment in Cambridge Cemetery.

NORRIS.—At Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 15, 1899, Capt. A. Wilson Norris, A. G., U. S. V.

PHILLIPS.—At Laurel, Md., Jan. 8, 1899, Anna Brian Stabler Phillips, widow of Hon. W. A. Phillips, of Kansas, Member of Congress, and mother of Paymr. James S. Phillips, U. S. N.

SARTORI.—At his residence, 410 South 22d street, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 11, 1899, Commo. Lewis C. Sartori, U. S. N., retired.

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THE STEPHEN MERRITT BURIAL CO., 241-243 West 23d St., undertakers, embalmers and funeral directors. Special attention given to hotel, hospital, steamship and suburban calls; magnificent chapels for holding funeral services upon the premises free of charge; interments in all cemeteries; equipment and service in all departments the very best. Prompt service day or night. Telephone 14, 14th street. Cable, "Undertaker, New York."

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

It is not surprising that we owe the best book on Cuba to a member of the Geological Survey. Mr. John T. Hill spent several years studying not only the geological structure but the topography, products and people of all the West Indian islands, and in Cuba and the West Indies we have the results of his work. Mr. Hill justly says that it is incorrect to judge the tropical American countries by our standards and by their own present environment. Their climate, products, configuration of surface and other points upon which the culture of the soil depends are so different from ours that our home experience affords no criterion for judgment. Neither can the peoples and countries of the American Mediterranean be grouped together as social or geographic units. Nowhere else in the world, says Mr. Hill, are so many extremes of natural conditions and population to be found. Inferior as these islands are now in comparative value, there was a time when England thought that Rodney's victory over the French off Martinique in 1782 and the promise of Central American empire it gave was an offset to the loss of her colonies. The islands have been repeatedly the battle ground of the races. Discovered by Spain, the English, French, Dutch and Danes and now the ungrateful Americans have wrested them all from her. Mr. Hill has a high opinion of the prospects of the islands under enlightened government, pointing to what England has accomplished in Jamaica. With a similar development Cuba would be a great and prosperous State. His familiarity with the people has not led him to pessimism, and his anticipation of the results of our rule is most favorable. His book is a thoughtful and competent study of countries that are as charming in their natural aspects as interesting from a political point of view.

We see a statement in the daily papers which we present with becoming reserve, that General Clous reports that the revenues of Cuba under the Spanish rule were \$26,359,650, and the expenses \$22,500,808.59. Of this last sum all but \$1,905,572.89 can be saved under American administration. "Granting," Gen. Clous is reported as saying, "if you will, that revenues to no greater amount than \$26,359,650 could be obtained from the island and from all sources, the saving of over \$20,000,000 in the annual expenses and that amount honestly expended would make a new island of Cuba. Under the control of the United States it will not be necessary, for instance, to expend \$529,700.20 for civil, military and other pensions; or \$1,450,881.96 for the retired list of the Army and Navy; or \$10,435,183 for interest and amortization of the debts created in 1882, 1886, and 1890; or \$6,108,324.73 for the expenses of military governors; or \$471,836.68 for a subsidy to the Compania Transatlantica; or \$500,000 for the salary of a Governor General, and a few other expenses attached to royalty."

Lloyd's shipbuilding returns for England show that the output of English yards in 1898, including warships, was 802 vessels, aggregating 1,559,125 tons. This surpasses all former records.

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THE CHAPLAIN AT OMDURMAN.

From the Downfall of the Dervishes. Bennett.
Alongside one of the English battalions rode the Presbyterian chaplain, mounted—oh, tell it not in the kirk, neither publish it among the elders—upon a looted pony.

WHAT THE MARINES DID.

'Twas walkin' down through Sand Street I smoked my last cigar.
An' had my long last drink o' beer before McKelvey's bar.
Then 'board the Panther in the Yard my way I quickly took,
An' e'er the morn we dropped astern the lights o' Sandy Hook.
So farewell Kate an' Mary, we may never meet again,
Goodbye New York, the city o' our pleasure an' our pain,
It's Southward ho with a rumblelow, an' hurra for the Spanish Main!
We're off with the Marines for Guantanamo.

We didn't pose or speechify or plan absurd campaigns,
That ain't our style, an' possibly we haven't got the brains;
We lost no time with theories an' dodgins round the mark,
We med no muss, we raised no fuss, but buckled down to work;
Our credit's short with Providence, hence we med no demand,
But kept our grub an' cartridges, an' quinine, close to hand;
An' when we struck the island it took just one hour to land
Stores, guns, an' the Marines at Guantanamo.

Old "Semper Paratus" to the front! The Mausers snarled,
"G'way!"
In spite o' flame; the Lees replied, "Nii! We have come to stay."
An' we did, ringed round with fire that never knew no slack,
For six long days an' nights until we druv the beggars back.
An' when their firin' weakened we were on 'em with a rush,
We sweep 'em off the hillsides, an' we chased 'em thro' the brush,
An' if ever any sojers earned their bloom'n' beans an' mush
It was the brave Marines at Guantanamo.

Nor was this all, for elsewhere we were called to man the fleet,
To work the rapid-firers in a manner most complete,
To go our tricks as sentries, or in patrol boats to roam,
Or grip an' cut the cables in a swash o' bloody foam.
Or we were there with Sampson when Cervera broke away,
An' we sent a cheer in answer to the Corps at Cavité,
Who whooped it up with Montojo around Manila Bay,
The same as we did down at Santiago.

The first to land in Cuba, we—jes', make a note o' that,
The enterin' wedge that driven home laid Spain's dominion flat,
The first to spread "Old Freedom's" folds upon the fettered air,
An' plant its staff deep in the earth an' guard it safely there,
The first who, formed in battle-line, against the foeman stood,
The first to pour on Cuban soil their tithe o' valiant blood,
The vanguard o' the risen North that followed o'er the flood,
Such were the brave Marines at Guantanamo.
WILL STOKES, U. S. Marine Corps.

*The bard is weak on Latin. He doubtless means "Semper Fidelis (Ever Faithful), the very appropriate motto of his old and gallant Corps.

Plans have been completed practically for the construction of the three new timber docks, and bids will be asked for soon. The bids for the large stone dock at Boston will be opened Jan. 31. Judging from the number of firms that have sent certified checks to the department for plans there will be not less than twenty-five bids offered. The timber docks will be less expensive, but equally as large and under direction of Congress will be established at Portsmouth, N. H. League Island and Mare Island, while a big floating dock is to be placed at Algiers, La. Portsmouth, however, is not regarded with favor by the experts as a proper site for a drydock, owing to lack of land at the yard, the rocky formation of the ground, and the difficulties in the way of safe navigation through "pull and be damn point." For this reason no proposals are to be asked for this dock along with the other two, and possibly the Department may recommend Congress to amend the present requirements relating to the location of dock so that it may be put somewhere else. In this event Senator Chandler and Speaker Reed may be expected to oppose any such action as both have worked for years to have a modern dock at the Kittery yard.

One of the many spear thrusts that resulted in the death of Lieut. Robt. Grenfell, at Omdurman penetrated his watch. The timepiece was returned to his family, who have placed it in a jeweler's hands to mount as a memorial of their relative's heroism and fate. A spear thrust has penetrated through both the outer and inner cases, and driven some of the works right to the face of the dial, stopping the hands at 8:39, indicating the time at which the charge took place and the precise moment of the wearer's death. It is proposed to mount the watch on a square block of crystal, for use as an inkstand.

The principle of increasing the strength of the Army without adding new organizations is to be applied to the German Army, which is thus to obtain an addition of 40,000 men and 99 batteries. No increase is proposed in the cavalry. This increase is for war; the increase in the peace effective will be 17,000 men and 4,000 horses. The annual increase of expense will be 40,000,000 marks, or about \$250 for each soldier. There will be also an expenditure of 140,000,000 marks distributed over five years.

A soldier lately returned from Cuba and discharged, has resumed his former occupation, and being asked how it happened that he, a minister of the gospel, went to war, made this frank reply: "I believe in teaching and preaching the gospel of peace until an enemy attacks my country. Then the gospel of peace becomes ineffective. Nothing but solid lead and plenty of it is any sort of use. I thought I could better serve the Master by shooting Spaniards than by talking religion, and so I just enlisted."

The best runs of Atlantic liners in 1898 were: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, westward, 22.29 knots average speed; Lucania, 21.90; Campania, 20.96; Etruria, 19.14; Umbria, 18.59; Majestic, 19.37; Teutonic, 19.00; Germanic, 16.77; St. Louis, 19.73; St. Paul, 19.55; New York, 18.97; Paris, 18.82. Eastward the best runs were: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 22.51; Lucania 21.90; Campania, 21.21; Etruria, 19.74; Umbria, 18.88; Majestic, 19.65; Teutonic, 19.90; Germanic, 16.61; St. Louis, 19.87; St. Paul, 19.26; New York, 18.1; Paris, 18.64. The fact that the Etruria and Umbria are fourteen years old and have single screws, while their younger rivals exceed them greatly in size and have twin screws, shows how much is required to add a couple of knots to speed. The time of two of the Cunarders varies by 27 minutes from their best time in 1897, a proof of the regularity with which the voyage of 3,000 miles is made.

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The St. James "Gazette" says that the firm of Kynochs of Birmingham has begun making cartridges under an American contract to supply 10,000,000 at the rate of 1,000,000 a week. This is the penalty for not preparing to do our own work.

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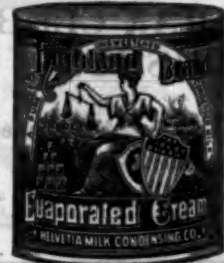
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From an article by Prof. Munroe on High Explosives, the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" draws the conclusion that the dynamite on the interior at Fort Lee was over forty times as efficient as the explosive gelatine on the surface at Johannesburg, while the powder at Talcen Mawr was over forty-two times as efficient. It is, hence, not surprising that the superficial explosion of the 300-pound charges of gun cotton thrown by the Vesuvius's guns at Santiago during the late war between the United States and Spain produced no serious structural damage, and simply harassed the enemy by their frightful reports, which occurred at infrequent intervals and unexpected times.

A contributor to the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "I have it on unimpeachable authority that two of the guests at Lady Tyron's reception on the

night of the loss of the Victoria, and before the hour at which the news could possibly have reached England, declared that the late Admiral was at the party given by his wife. This statement was made so authoritatively as to give offence to one or more intimates who knew the well-known fact of the Admiral's absence on duty. If it was one of those curious supernatural appearances which are next door to actually proved facts, the question occurs as to why the spirit of the great sailor came back? Another legend I heard on the same subject, and I repeat 'the tale as 'twas told to me': Two of the Civil Service clerks at the Admiralty were rather late in leaving work on that fateful evening, and one said to the other that he had an indefinable sort of feeling that some news of exceptional importance was expected that night. His friend ridiculed the idea, and observed that things were quiet, and that for his own satisfaction he might rest assured that all the reports from foreign stations were

humdrum in nature. Admiral Tryon, he remarked, had been ill, but was now all right again. The first speaker persisted in his ominous statement, and declared that others at the Admiralty were of the same opinion. The story goes that the prophet in question never went to bed that night, and next day the country was appalled by the most unaccountable disaster that ever overtook one of her Majesty's ships."

Since 1835 the Italians have fought six battles with the Dervishes, losing in all 281 killed and 488 wounded, and the Anglo-Egyptian forces eleven battles, losing 255 killed and 1,318 wounded. The forces engaged never exceeded 4,000 men until Lord Kitchener took command. He fought two battles with 6,000 men, one with 13,000 and one, the last, with 22,000. These figures were prepared by Gen. Dal Verme, who negotiated the surrender of Kassala on behalf of the Italian government.

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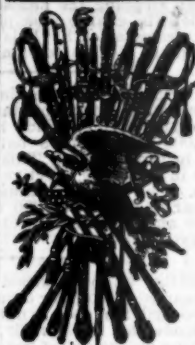
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Secretary of the Navy Long in a letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors brings out strongly the necessity for an appropriation to the harbor of New York of the dangerous obstruction to navigation, known as Diamond Reef. He says among other things that it is dangerous for warships to leave the Navy Yard for the sea without consulting wind and weather. For strategic reasons he urges that Congress immediately authorize an appropriation of \$900,000, out of an aggregate estimated cost of \$2,210,000 for removing Diamond Reef. Among the war vessels that have struck the reef are the Montgomery, Mayflower and Massachusetts.

Experiments at Rome have shown that the notorious Roman fever, the malaria of the Campagna, is spread by a particular species of gnats. Experiments on animals failed, but a patient in the hospital volunteered to have the experiment tried on himself. He was exposed

to the gnats, developed the fever, his blood showing malaria bacilli, and was then treated with quinine. This supports Dr. Koch's view that the plague in India is propagated by mosquitoes.

SANTIAGO.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Jan. 10, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Dear Sir: Here is an effort for you:

(Air: "Hot time in the old town.")

On, on, on,
It is raining shot and shell, my boys;
It's on, on, on,
Though the fire's as hot as hell, my boys,
It's on, on, on,
We are falling by the way, but we will
Get there, we'll get there, WE
WILL, WE WILL, it's
On, on, on. (Repet.)

REGULAR.

The old controversy over the bones of Columbus is revived by their late removal to Spain. The Dominicans have always declared that the remains taken to Cuba were the ashes of his son Diego, and some color is given to their contention by the very interesting discovery made in 1877 in the Cathedral of San Domingo, of a leaden box bearing upon the outside in a contracted form the legend Descubridor de la America. Primer Amiralante. Upon the sides were the interlaced C's which form the initials of Columbus, while inside the lid was a further inscription, which stated in so many words that it contained the dust of the great voyager. The box in the cathedral is too small to have contained an entire body, and it is likely enough that, not relieving the idea of parting entirely with a peculiarly precious relic, the ecclesiastical authorities retained a portion of the remains and allowed the rest to be taken to Havana. So it may be that the Admiral's wish to rest among the lands he had discovered may be realized permanently.

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